TONIC.

T'S PREPARATIONS.

B'TT'S TOILET SOAP

BITT'S SOAP POWDER. BITT'S

EAST POWDER. S'TTIE

SALERATUS. S'TTIE

REAM TARTAR. om all impurities. The housewife

POTASH. ted alkali, double the strength of Sample agnt free on receipt of 25 IETOR will give an ounce of ounce of impurities found in eparations. e bu all Dealors.

CTION SALES. BUTTERS & CO. RUPT SALE.

GROCERIES,
FIXTURES,
ORSE, WAGON, &c.,
SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
AUCTION,
Jan. 21 at 10 a.m. Entire stock
ZUCKEIMAN. By order of Rob's
signee in Bankruptes,
BUTTERS & CO., Auetloneers. Co.'s Regular Trade Sale, , CLOTHING, WOOL-OTS, SHOES, Etc.,

24. AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M., room, 174 East Randolph-st. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE ld Furniture and Merchandise. N. 26. AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M. ooms, 174 East Randol h-st.

RADDIN & CO., , 118 & 120 Wabash-a TION SALE OES & RUBBERS, renoun, Jan. 22, '78.

ens, and Clothing, roideries, and Ribbons, n Jackets, and Notions. nction Sale of above-named Y. Jan. 23, 1878,

O'CLOCK SHARP. · C. E. RADDIN & CO. POMEROY & CO. 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

DAY'S SALE.

at our stores, 78 and & RAN-IITURE, 

P. GORE & CO., TRADE SALE GOODS.

JAN. 22, 9:30 A. M. GORE & CO., Auctioncer & SHOES

AUCTION, n. 23, '78, 9:30 a. m. tee to buy a few desirable rear, including large lines or Boots, in Men's, Boys, a very desirable line of oring wear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

RY & HATCH, AUCTION SALE OF

& SHOES,

nn. 22. at 12 o'clock. RY & HATCH, Auctio EUTIONERY.

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 & and apward at 25. 40, 60c per & Address orders GUNTHER, Confer-tioner, Calcago.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

REDUCED

In order to close our Winter

per cent below actual cost, and

chase to examine our prices.

AT \$10. A HANDSOME MATELASSE

AT \$12. AN ALL-WOOL MATELASSE

AT \$14. AN ALL-WOOL MATELASSE

trimmed, formerly \$25.

AT \$18. MATELASSE BEAVER, SIIK

BEST PLAIN BEAVER CLOAKS at \$7,

The remainder of our stock of

IN OUR

SUIT DEPARTMENT

We have made immense reduc-

tions, marking down almost

HALF PRICE.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

121 & 123 STATE-ST.,

Branch Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st,

FOB RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE – BUILDING

TO RENT.

CHAMPAGNE WINES,

NOTICE.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

To the Creditors and Stockholders of the Republic Life-Insurance Company, of Chicago:
A Petition by the undersigned has been filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., asking for the direction of the Court as to further proceedings against the Stockholders and Subscribers to the Capital Stock of said Company on account of their supposed liability as holders of or subscribers to such Stock.

The application will be argued in said Court before Judge Williams on the 31st day of January inst., and parties interested may, if they choose, appear and be heard.

SAMUELD. WARD. Received.

LECTURE.

Restore the Silver Dollar."

Pree Lecture at Parwell Hall Wednesday evening, lan. 23, by JAMES KAY APPLEBEE, Esq., late of Bolton, England. An eloquent and forcible lecture in uaranteed in refutation of Prof. Sumner's theory on temonetizing silver. Ladies are respectfully layted.

tors and Borrowers in this Association participate in the earnings and control the management. Books and

LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

Banker, Chamber of Commerce.

s selling Exchange on England. France, and Germany, and loans money-on bonds, and mortgages on improved property only.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRAILS Fials, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS, FROBASCO & RUMNEY VALE NITATE NOT.

CUTLEBY.

FINANCIAL PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO.

SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver.

Room 8 Tribune Building.

For Sale Everywhere

\$12, and \$15.

Matelasse Cloaks,

every garment to

BEAVER CLOAK, formerly \$15.

BEAVER CLOAK, formerly \$20.

BEAVER CLOAK, elegantly

and Velvet Trimmed, with

heavy Silk Fringe, fermerly

\$9, and \$10, formerly \$10,

VOLUME XXXII.

MINERAL WATERS. THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

HUNYADI JANOS.



PROFESSOR SCANZONI, Warzburg. "I pro-PROFESSOR LAUDER BRUNTON, M. D., F. E. S.. Lenden. "More pleasant than its rivals and surpasses them in efficacy."

A WINEGLASSPUL A DOSE. Every genuine bottle bears the name of The Apol

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Nothing Succeeds like Success "Uncommonly successful in presenting good articles by noted writers. " It is hard to choose from a set so bright and cheery."—New York Independent.
"One hardly knows whether to admire most the clear typography, the attractive table of contents, or the keenness and force of the editorial notes."—Christian Union.

Fair and tasteful. \* \* Highly readable."-Chi-NOW READY.

# AFTERNOON.

THE NEW MONTHLY, FOR FEBRUARY.

Manthorpe's Record,

My Neighbor, the Hermit,

Horace E. Scudder.

SERIALS, The Crew of the Sam Weller. II. John Habberton.

Tom's Heathen. IV., V., VI. Josephine R. Baker. POEMS. Bitter-Sweet.
All Round the Year.
Doross.
Ast and Jim.

Elizabeth W. Denison.
Klaine Goodale.
Doross.
Annie Preston. GENERAL ARTICLES.

Editor's Table and Literature, For Sale by Newsdealer, Price 25 cents; \$3.00 a Year. Canvasters Wanted. SUNDAY AFTERNOON, - Springfield: Mass

Philadelphia and Liverpool. The only transatlantic line sailing under the Ame can Fisg. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelph

RED STAR-LINE,

orafts in amounts to suit.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,

Gen'l Agents, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago,
W.E. LAWRENCE, Manager.

STATE LINE.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

CALIFN'A. Jan. 26. 11 am BOLLVIA. Feb. 29, 10 am BTHUPIA. Feb. 26 am VICTORIA, Feb. 16 am Sew York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry, UTOPIA. Jan. 23. ... 9 am I ALSATIA... Jan. 30,6 am Cabas, 356 to 570. Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates. Second cabla, \$40. Steerage, \$23. Drafts issued for any amount at carrency rates. UENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Saling three times a week to and from British forts. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner lark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VEKNET. General Western Agent.

Great Western Steamship Line From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

ODEN WALL. Williams. Thursday, Jan. 24

OMERISET. Stammer. Leading Jan. 24

Oakin passage. 850, 860, and 870; Intermediate, 845;
tterage, \$30. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Preand Steerage certificates, \$26. Apply to WM. F.

WHITE, 97 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

GENERAL NOTICES.

a the Summer of 1878, visiting Ireland, Scotland, tagsand France, Belgium, the Rhine, Prussia, Switz-rand, Italy, and the Paris Exposition. All obsciously features inclient to European travel entirely removed. Return-tickets good for twelve months. College Professors, Teachers of Music and Literature, in the College Professors, Teachers of Music and Chierature, in the College Professors, Teachers of Music and Chierature, in the College Professors, Teachers of the Caste, in the Caste,



TREASURY DEPARTMENT Price of Comptrollies of the Currency. Wash-flow, Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is beceby given to all one who may have claims arginst the Third National & of Chicago, ill., that the same must be presented astington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the legal of thereof, within three months from this date, or will be disallowed. Comptroller of the Currency.

WINTER RESORT.

No Definite Advices Regard ing the Armistice Negotiations.

to Secure Peace at Any Price.

Preparations by the Sultan and His Ministers to Quit Constantinople.

Suleiman Pasha's Army Believed to Have Escaped Through the Mountains.

Stock of CLOAKS, we have marked down prices fully 20 ed by the Roumanians and Servians. invite those wishing to pur-

> in Roumelia. Thousands Dying in the Roads

posure.

sitions.

the French Chamber of Deputies.

Wool and Silk, and All-Silk London, Jan. 22.-Negotiations for an mere guess-work.

her armies to advance on Constantinople,

finitely.

and the question was asked in the House of Commons last night as to the tenor of this letter, but the information was refused by both England and Austria information that

NOT BECOGNIZE ANY ARRANGEMENT

The English peace party have began to prepare for the worst, by advocating that the occupation of Constantinople by the go to war, and the Times yesterday TOOK PRACTICALLY THE SAME VIEW.

opinion, and the present is a time of great anxiety and depression. Suleiman Pasha is making his way to Gallipoli, where he hopes to find transporta-

tion to Constantinople by sea. He lost heavily on his retreat. The Servians have retaken Kurschmule and Prischtina, and are marching in force on

ARMY NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 21 .- A Vienna correspond Suleiman Pasha's army had arrived at Drama. A Pera correspondent understands that Su-eiman Pasha has with him at Drama 108 bat-

talions and 115 guns.

SERVIAN SUCCESSES.

BELGRADE, Jan. 21.—The Servian troops have captured Pristina, also reoccupied Kershumli after an engagement in which the Turks lost 400 killed and wounded. Four hundred and fifty Turks were captured.

Belgrade, Jan. 21.—It is officially announce

ed that the Servians, upon reoccupying Kershumli, found twenty-four Servian soldiers and officers impaled.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 21.-The Roumanians occu-

py Florentin, thus completing the investmen of Widdin. The bombardment of the Roum-nians set fire to Fort Belgradschik in Widdin.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1878.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces the entry of the Russians into Adrianople. The Austrian Consul there telegraphed last night that the town was tranquil.

There is no news of armistice negotiations.

frenzy to have thrown away living babies rather than see them die in their arms. As the train

than see them die in their arms. As the train moved from Adrianople numbers of people tried to cling to the outside and framework of the carriages, and many attempted to ride on the buffers. At one station, where hundreds of people had congregated without food for two days, men threatened Mr. Master with violence if bread was not given to them. Yesterday they were 15,000 women and children out in the snow at Charlou. Three trains full are burnly expected to excite at

trains full are hourly expected to arrive at Constantinople. It is not known where they

will find shelter. The snow is seven inches deep, and is still falling. The cold is intense.

All that can possibly be done is being effected by the administrators of the relief fund, but

SHUMLA.

BUSSIAN LEVY.

A Berlin special says all the old soldiers on furlough in Russian Poland have been called in. This new levy consists exclusively of men over

A Gallipolis dispatch says: A panic prevails

here in consequence of a report that the Rus-sians are between Uhum-Koprı and Keshan, ten

hours' march hence. Orders have been re-ceived from Stamboul to resist any advance. Troops are expected from Smyrna and the

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

THE TURKISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—The Turkish

Peace-Plenipotentiaries have telegraphed the Porte announcing their arrival at Kezanlik on

PRACE AT ANY PRICE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of

not yet aware of the Russian terms, but he had

reason to know that the statements published

LONDON, Jan. 21.-A Constantinople dispatch

dated Friday, 18, via Syra, says: "The Porte,

many lives are being sacrificed."

are now crossing freely on the ice.

40 years of age.

to Constantinople.
IN ENGLAND.

this morning were incorrect.

GREECE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A telegram from Athens says: "The Porte having addressed a note to England complaining of the warlike attitude of Greece, the British Government has transmitted it without comment to the English Charge d'Affaires here." d'Affaires here."

SUPPERING OF THE REFUGEES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily Tangraph prints the following, under date of Constantinople yesterday: "Mr. Master, agent of the English Relief Fund, has just arrived here with a train full of refugees from Adrianople. The unhappy people have been in open cattle-trucks three days. Many of them perished from the cold, the weather being very severe. Last night fifteen were found dead in the trucks. The sufferings of all are described as awful. Mothers are reported in their frenzy to have thrown away living babies rather

Widdin Completely Invest-

the Turkish Fugitives

from Hunger and Ex-

The Servian Troops Capture Two Other Important Po-

Stormy Debate Over Election Contests in

NOTHING YET ENOWN IN LONDON. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

armistice began yesterday, but no information as to what progress has been made can At Prices Never So Low. be had. All reports from that quarter are THE MOST THAT CAN BE SAID

s that some unforeseen delay in reaching an agreement has occurred, either through a lack of authority on the part of the Turkish plenipotentiaries, or through the extreme severity of the Russian terms. While Russia is accused of a desire for delay to enable

with treacherous intentions to retard the Russian advance by diplomacy which is not really intended to produce peace. It is now believed that nothing can prevent a general Russian advance on Constantinople, except absolute surrender by the Turks of every

WITHOUT TAKING THE ULTRA-ALARMIST VIEW it may be safely said that the next week or ten days will develop facts which will either bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities or widen the area of war inde-

at the instance of the Sultan, has ordered all vilayets at a distance from the seat of war to send, pending the result of the armistice pero tiations, all the forces they can spare to Constantinople by the quickest route."

The same dispatch says: "It has been decided that the Government and Sultan quit Constantinople as soon as the Russians reach Tchataidja, a station on the Adrianople Rail-way twenty-five miles from Constantinople."

FRANCE. VERSAILLES, Jan. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Admiral Touchard, on behalf of the Right, moved that henceforth a twothirds majority be necessary to declare an election invalid.

tion invalid.

Gambetta opposed the motion. He called the previous question, and made a vigorous attack on the minority.

Paul de Cassagnac retorted, vehemently at-Paul de Cassagnac retorted, vehemently attacking the majority.

Cuneo D'Ornano (Bonapartist) was twice called to order during the debate.

The sitting was a stormy one. Gambetta's motion for the previous question was adopted—812 against 186.

MISCELLANY. MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 13.—President Diaz utilizes the army for works of peace. The sol-diers are engaged in draining the Mexican Val-

ley, and are working on the roads. Mr. Foster, United States Minister, will leave for Washington by the New Orleans steamer on the 20th inst. His departure causes much speculation about the effect his views will have on the Congressional Committee which is investigating Mexican affairs.

Eighty thousand dollars have already been contributed by private individuals toward the payment of this year's installment of the American debt.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 21.—The question between the Argentine Republic and Chili concerning the Patagonian frontier has been arranged by agreement to submit it to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1856.

of 1856.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A Berlin dispatch says it is expected that Bismare; will have sufficiently recovered from his illnes to attend the opening of Parliament. His negotiations with Herr Von Benningson have led to no practical result.

Benningson have led to no practical result.

THAT OBBLISK.

GRAVESEND, Eng., Jan. 21. — Cleopatra's Needle arrived here to-day.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—One hundred thousand pounds in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York yesterday.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Northumberland miners have decided to appoint a committee to settle the dispute with the masters, 4,375 voting in favor of this course and 2,093 for a continuance of the strike.

in favor of this course and 2,093 for a continu-ance of the strike.

In the English Parliament.

The bill for closing public houses in Ireland on Sunday was read a second time.

EXPECTED ALLOCUT.ON.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A Rome correspondent telegraphs it is expected that a Papal allocution will be delivered shortly on the death of King Victor Emmanuel and the accession of King Humbert.

STANLEY.

The Royal Geographical Society has resolved to give a banquet in bonor of Henry M. Stan ley, and to invite him to read a paper on his ex-

A FAITHLESS LOVER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21.—Dr. A. C. Miller,
of this city, the faithless lover of Mrs. Jacobs.

promise was published in this morning's TRIBUNE, publishes a card to-morrow asking that the public suspend judgment upon his case until he has an opportunity to be heard in a court of law. He does not deny the profuse love-making which the published ac-count accuses. He is a Professor in the Brownell Street Medical College, and, during the five years of his stay here, has moved in high social circles.

#### FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribuns.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 31.—The first bank failure in the history of St. Joseph occurred here to-day. At the usual hour for opening, this morning, the following notice was posted on the door of the Buchanan Bank: "The Buchanan Bank: on the door of the Buchanan bank.

chanan Bank has made an assignment this day
to A. P. Goff, who will, as soon as possible,
make a statement of its affairs to the depositors and creditors of the bank. Jan. 21, 1878. Depositors are cautioned not to seil their certificates at a loss, as they will receive every dollar due them."

This bank was organized in 1857.

Its capital was \$300,000, of which 30 per cent was paid up. The stock was nearly all owned in this city by men of wealth, and this fact goes far to relieve depositors of all fear of loss. The President, J. W. Bailey, and John Williams, Cashier, both aver that there is not the least probability of any loss to depositors. The bank has met with recent losses, and has a suspended debt of only about \$20,000. The suspension results from the insollity of the bank to realize at once on its assets, and the withdrawal of a portion of its deposits, induced by its failure to meet its obligations in the Clearing House, an \$18,000 check having gone to protest on Friday evening for an hour. No run on the other banks of the city has occurred, and none is now apprehended. Small depositors only exhibit uneasiness. No bitterness is felt or expressed toward the officers of the broken bank. was paid up. The stock was nearly all owne

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The failure of three houses here in the morocco and goat-skin trade, and failure of the manufacturing firm at Wil-mington, Del., causes excitement. The total liabilities are said to exceed \$500,000. Assets

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Regarding the failres to-day, E. Stokes, of the firm of E. & C. Stokes, importers of goat-skins, states that he which he will probably do #to-morrow. Stokes says the firms which have suspended are largely indebted to him. The house of E. & C. Stokes is one of the heaviest importers in this city in foreign hides and skins.

PAWTUCKET, R. I. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21.—The Providence County Savings Bank in Pawtucket to-day issued a circular to depositors announcing the omission of the usual semi-annual dividend, and that the charter provision would be enforced forbidding withdrawal of money before the second Wednesday in April. The bank on the 30th of November had about \$3,000,000 deposits, with \$2,282,000 invested in real estate mortgages. Other savings banks in Pawtucket require notice for the withdrawal of the principal, but pay interest on demand.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—A special from Constantinople says the opinion daily gains ground that, in consequence of the threatening aspect of internal affairs, especially in the Capital, the Porte will be compelled to purchase the cessation of hostilities at any price.

Three bundred thousand refugees are fleeing to Constantinople.

NEW YORK. Schalk, stockholder of the Brewers' and Maltsters

### . FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 761 at 8:48 last evening was caused by a fire in the two-story brick structure No. 128 Kinzie street, owned by John Wickler, and occupied by Alfred Mortenson as the Hotel Denmark. The building was badly wrecked, the loss being estimated at \$1,000. The contents were almost completely destroyed, with a loss of \$2,000, covered by policies for \$2,000 in the Humboldt and \$1,000 in an-

\$2,000 in the Humboldt and \$1,000 in another company unknown at present. Many of the guests lost portions of their effects. The fire originated in an upper bed-room, supposedly through carelessness of a guest.

The alarm from Box 231 at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire at No. 97 Stanton avenue, a two-story frame house owned by E. M. Brackett and occupied by N. Whitehair. Damage, \$25. Cause, a defective chimney setting the roof afire.

AT CARROLLTON, ILL. phia; \$1,000 in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn; \$2,800 in the Continental, of New York; \$3,000 in the North America. During the fire a brick wall fell on to the roof of a one-story building, upon which several men were at work batting the flames, carrying the roof and men down in the mass of ruins. No one was killed outright, but Rich, Parker, Rucker, Ennis, and Joseph Dickson were very seriously injured, and eight others more or less hurt.

AT OMAHA, NEB. Receigt Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.—Pattee's block of six stores was destroyed by fire this morning. It was burning for four hours. Loss between \$10,000 and \$12,000. Very small insurance.

### CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 21.—Frank Has mond was drowned in Grand River, a short dis-tance north of this city, yesterday alternoon. He,

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 21.—To-night, in the Chicago & Alton yard, John Foley, aged 51, was struck and run over by a switch engine and received fatal injuries.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES. New York, Jan. 21.—Matthew Riley, the laborer who was knocked down and run over in November last by William H. Vanderbilt, who was driving one of his fast teams, died of his injuries yesterday.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 2L.—The tide of temperance, since the advent of Capt. Curtiss in our midst, has fairly struck this city, which has been designated as a stronghold of liquor. Up to last evening, 2,567 persons had signed the pledge. Last evening Capt. Curtiss inaugurated a newsociety styled "Tribe of Jonathan," which it is proposed to make a temperance mutual aid society. They have adopted a constitution and by-laws, and have already a membership of over 100 young men.

What Has Been Done in the Way of Tariff Re-

Pressure Brought to Secure a Reduction on Whisky and Tobacco:

Tariff bill. They cannot comply with these requests, because no one of the different Tariff

adopted by the Ways and Means Committee, or, indeed, has been taken as the basis of its action so far. The circumstances under which this Congress met in December were extraordinary in that when it came together in regular session the Committees were organized and prepared for work. The Committee on Ways and Means determined at its first meeting to make a revision of the Tariff and Internal-Revenue laws to the process of vidding the present extraord. for the purpose of ridding the present system

mained here, and have completed their Internal Revenue bili. The details of the latter have been widely published, and it is only necessary o say here that it

regarding the machinery of collecting the taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco that must be finally settled in full Committee, where the subject will come up next week. The disposition of this sub-committee is to reduce the tax on tobacco and distilled spirits one-third, and to impose an income-tax to supply the deficiency, but the full Committee is believed to be tieved to be

UTTERLY OPPOSED TO THE REDUCTION of the tax on tobacco, and also to the reimposi-tion of the income-tax, no matter how small it might be made. The defeat of the proposi-tion to reduce the tax on tobacco has been the tion to reduce the tax on tobacco has been the result of a disagreement among those inter-

ested.

In regard to changing the tax on distilled spirits, those engaged in that trade are almost united, but it is yet a question for the consideration of the full Committee whether the proposed reduction shall be agreed to or not. It seems that the entire internal-revenue question will be settled by abolishing the tax on savings banks and leaving other taxes

AS THEY NOW ARE.

As THEY NOW ARS.

This is believed to be the Committee's position to-day, but what action the House may take is an uncertain matter. For the past week the Sub-Committee having charge of a revision of the Tariff laws has been investigating the the Sub-Committee having charge of a revision of the Tariff laws has been investigating the subject of duties on sugar. Its members have experimented with polariseometers and saccharometers at the Treasury Department, and made an exceedingly careful examination of all the different methods of grading sugars in use with a view of determining whether any change on the present method of rating surars is wise or not. They seem as yet AS TAR FROM A CONCLUSION on the subject as when they began. On nearly every other subject there is almost an agreement, and the Sub-Committee expect to report to the full Committee about the latter part of next week.

to the full Committee about the latter part of next week.

It would be useless to give the details of the bill as it stands, if it were possible, because it will yet be subjected to so many changes that the rates now agreed upon may be altered. The publication of the bill as it stands would suffer that there is no compound the provided for in the bill. Wherever a specific rate could possibly be fixed it has been adopted, and where that was impossible a simple ad raiorem duty has in every case been adopted.

Perhaps that part of the bill involving the most labor is that on which an effort has been made to do away with charges and commissions to the seaboard, now added to the market value of the goods at the place of production, in order to accertain a dutiable value at the point of exportation to this country. Mr. Wood thinks that he has accomplished this result, or that he will have accomplished this result, or that he will have accomplished it within a few days, and that it will greatly simplify the work of assessing and collecting duties.

THE MAIN PRATURES OF THE BILL

First—Due weight is given to the necessities

of assessing and collecting duties.

THE MAIN FRATURES OF TRE BILL

are as follows:

First—Due weight is given to the necessities of the Government. Just what these were to be could not be known until the Committee on Appropriations has made up its budget, but enough was ascertained early in December to enable Mr. Wood to go forward. That point settled, he started out with the idea of suspending the Sinking Fund until the amount of bonds purchased during the administration of Sec. etary Boutwell in excess of the requirements of the Sinking-Fund act should have been exhausted by crediting a proper amount of them annually to that fund. This he does not think will be any violation of the act of Feb. 5, 1862. Under that act the annual amount of sinking fund

WAS PROPORTIONAZELT FIXED, but according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress at its December meeting, it was shown that the amount of bonds purchased with accrued interest is

now about \$231,000,000 in excess of the amount required by law. Mr. Wood thinks the people of the country will be satisfied to suspend the purchase of bonal long enough to catch up. The amount required this year for the Sinking Fund is \$38,000,000. and for the next year will be \$37,000,000. He proposes then to put a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea, and two cents per pound on confice.

on coffee.

THIS WOULD GIVE \$12,000,000,
and by reducing the expenditure of the purchase of bonds \$37,000,000, and increasing the revenue \$12,000,000, he would gain \$49,000,000, less the estimated deficiency in the revenue to which the Secretary of the Tressury calls attention in his annual report for the reduction of the tariff, assuming that there would be no change in the internal revenue.

·PRICE FIVE CENTS.

But the Tax on Those Articles
Will Probably Remain
Unchanged.

No Compound Duties Will Be
Provided in the
Bill.

All Articles, as Far as Possible, Will
Be Taxed Specifically.

Provision for a Duty of Ten Cents on Tes
and Two Cents on Coffee.

The Number of Articles Taxed
Reduced from 2,000 to
Less than 350.

District-Attorney Bangs Ordered
to Proceed with the Whisky Cases.

District-Attorney Bangs Ordered
to Proceed with the Whisky Cases.

THE TARIFF BILL.

What THE REVISER RAYE BEEN DOING.
Special Dissocials to The Cacase Prissus.

Washingron, D. C., Jan. 21.—Members of Congress are constantly receiving letters from constituents and friends asking for copies of the Tariff bill. They cannot comply with these requests, because no one of the different Tariff bills. They cannot comply with these requests, because no one of the different Tariff bills that have been introduced has been

abolishing the necessity for any distremes of opinion.

Gen. Garfield, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said to-day that he knew nothing about the bill; that, in fact, those not on the Sub-Committee did not. They had kept aloof from discussion of it because they wanted to give the Sub-Committee

our people!

Mr. Wood says that he is greatly pleased with the fact that during all the time that he has been working upon this bill the intornation he has received by letter and orally has come from disinterested persons making suggestions, or from interested persons who who set forth their business so intelligently that the facts and motives appeared together.

THE REPRESENTATIVES.

THE REPRESENTATIVES.
THEIR DEBATES TESTERDAY ON PINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Special Dispates to The Chicago Tribuss.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The House took quite an important vote upon the finance question. An Ohio member introduced a resolution providing that, after Jan. 1, 1879, legaltenders might be received for customs duties, as on all other public dues. A two-thirds vote was necessary to pass the resolution. It falled to secure the necessary two-thirds, but did receive the large vote of 154 yeas to 96 nays. The vote was very nearly divided along the life which separates silver from the anti-silver men.

THE RESUMPTIONISTS

silver from the anti-silver men.

THE RESUMPTIONISTS

voted no, as they put it, for the reason that the
House has already, so far as its vote can go, decreed that there shall be no resumption on Jan.
1, 1879, and that, to now provide that, after that
date, greenbacks may be received for customs
dues, is to declare that the Government shall
be without a gold revenue.

which is to be redeemable in gold Jan. 1, 1879, might not, in the event of resumption, be receivable for Customs dues.

A SECRET CAUCUS.

The contest over the currency was renewed in a secret caucus, called irrespective of party, which assembled in the House Judiciary-room immediately after adjournment. There were 100 members present, mostly from the South and West, with several from Pennsylvania, and one (Gen. Butler) from New England. The two parties were very nearly equally represented. Buckner, of Missouri, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, presided. He stated that the caucus had been called for the purpose of organising a movement in both Houses of Congress to secomplish three objects—first. the repeal of the Resumption act; second, the remonetization of silver; and, third, the substitution of greenbacks entirely for the National Bank currency. Upon the last point there immediately arose

which continued for an hour and a half. The principal speakers were Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, McMahon of Ohio, Townsend, Carter Harrison, Fort of Illinois, Hooker of Mississippi, Bouck of Wisconsin, Tom Ewing, and Bragg. The result was the defeat of the proposition respecting National Banks, and the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions, presented by Fort, of Illinois:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the purpose of the organization now about to be made shall be confined to the remonetization of the silver dollar and the repeal of the Resumption act.

# NOUNCEMENTS.

The Best Natural Aperient. THE LANCET .-

TOPESSOR VIRCHOW, Berlin, "Invariably good and prompt success; most valuable." PROFESSOR BAMBERGER, Vienna. "I have

OPESSOR AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S., Reyal Hilliary Hospital, Netley, "Preferred to ulba and Priedrichabal

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# SUNDAY

COMPLETE STORIES. Sicholas Harbour's Work.

Rebeeca Harding Davis
Manthorpe's Record,

Ways of Saving the Children, Charles L. Brace: To the Elect Lady, Chancellor Howard Crosby Cook's Blology, Prof. Borden P. Bowner, Mortual, Charles Caverno; A Religious Magazine, Edward Abbott; Saunterings About the laie of Wigh, S. G. W. Benjamin; The Bishop of Hippo, Esward A. Rand.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST. AND LONDONDERRY.

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SOUTH PARK SPECIAL ASSESSMENT. Metric is hereby given that the SIXTH INSTALL-MENT of the said Assessment, with accrued interest, a tas and payable at the office of the Bouth Park Com-missioners, No. or Dearborn-st. W. L. GREENLEAF, Collector. RAND EDUCATIONAL EXCURSION TO EUROPE.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

LEGAL.

WINTER RESORTS. Royal Victoria Hotel,
NASSAU, N. P.,
LENG, PROP'R.
L. Y. Office, 115 Broadway, New York.

### FOREIGN.

The Turks Believed to Be Ready

Terrible Suffering Among

ANXIETY.

TURKEY IS SIMILARLY CHARGED the Exchequer, stated that the Government was

Queen Victoria has recently addressed A PERSONAL LETTER TO THE CZAR, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Further, it is known that Turkey has received from

these powers would controverting the Treaty of Paris without consent of all guaranteeing Powers. In consequence Turkey is still making preparations for the defense of Constantinople.

Russians would be no reason for England to It is not probable, however, that the majority of Englishmen would be of the same

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—If the report that Suleiman Pasha has reached Drame should prove correct, he can take his army (believed to be not less than 50,000 men) to the sea by a short narch, and thence secure transportation to Gal-ipolis or Constantinople. His escape through the Rhodope Mountains does not appear in itself to be improbable, and it now seems that the force which the Russians were able to place across his path west of Adrianople consisted entirely of cavalry, which could destroy his com-munications and cut off his supplies, but could not seriously impede his march. However, the news of Suleiman's safety is unconfirmed. The rumor comes from Constantinople, where the wish would be likely to beget the report. reports that a telegram from Constantinople states that the Governor of Salonica telegraph ed the Porte that 300 sick and wounded from

WIDDIN.

London, Jan. 21.-A special from Shumla says the small-pox has broken out there, and in surrounding villages. A number of refugees are arriving there from Bebrova and Osman Bajoar. Many die on the road from cold and A Simultza dispatch says the Danube is now completely frozen over, and transport-wagons

and skins.

It is rumored here that two firms in Newark engaged in the same business have, or are about to suspend:

Insurance Company, for a dissolution of the Company, decree was filed to-day appointing Peter Ammerman to wind up its business.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—An incendiary fire at Carrollton, ill., Saturday, destroyed five business houses. The loss is not stated. Insured for \$2,200 in the Franklin, of Philadel phia: \$1,000 in the Phænix, of Brooklyn; \$2,800

with a friend, was crossing in a small boat, which was turned over by a floating cake of ice. Before help reached him he had sunk out of sight. His body had not been found at dark tonight. He was a young single man.

TEMPERANCE. Special Disputes to The Checago Tribuns.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 21.—The tide of temper

### WASHINGTON

bills that have been inrroduced has been adopted by the Ways and Means Committee, or,

mortgages. Other savings banks in Pawtucket require notice for the withdrawal of the principal, but pay interest on demand.

PASSAIC, N. J.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Waterhouse Bros., woolen manufacturers, of Passaic, N. J., failed.
Liabilities thought to be \$100,000; nominal assets, \$60,000. Depression of business and "shrinkage" of values are assigned as the causes.

BOSTON.

BOSTON

here that it RAISES A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS

explain their negative vote by stating that it must be interpreted to mean that the resumptionists are all agreed that there will be no resumption on Jan. 1, otherwise, they argue, it would be difficult to see why a legal-tender which is to be redeemable in gold Jan. 1, 1879, might not, in the event of resumption, be re-

was one which a majority of those among Republican, at least, desired for the present to avoid. One of the speakers said that the leason of Æsop's fable was a true one, that a bundle of sticks could best be broken by breaking each one separately. McMahon, of Ohio, thought that the whole subject might as well be entered upon, and a direct issue made, now as at any time. He was very earnest, and particularly bitter in his denunciation of the National Banking system. Townsend, of Illinois, lifewise denounced the National Banks, and declared that there was not a national banker in his district who was not opposed to the silver morement. Bragg, of Wiscosin, took similar grounds. Gen. Tom Ewing, who has been very promounced in his opposition to the National-Banking system, and who sought first to commit the House

By Mr. Rvan—For the relief of actual settlers on the Sac and Fox Indian lands.

By Mr. Kidder—Granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills.

Also for the relief of settlers in the Black Hills.

By Mr. Young—For the erection of a fireproof building for a national nuseum.

By Mr. Blair—For the erection of a Congressional Library.

By Mr. Blair—For the erection of the library.

By Mr. Banks—To extend the commerce of the United States with Mexico, and provide for the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Morse—To repeal the duty on jute.

Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Signal-Service Bureau from the War to the Treasury Department.

Referred.

Bureau from the vaMr. Glover asked leave to offer a resolution
authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the
Treasury Department to send a sub-committee to
such places as it may find necessary for the pur-

such places as it may find necessary for the purpose of taking testimony.

Mr. Patterson objected.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Italian Minister inviting the attendance of members of the House at the funeral services of the late King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel, to be held at St. Aloysus Church, Washington, to-morrow morning. Referred.

Mr. Southard moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes after the 1st of January, 1879.

ary, 1879.

Before the question was put the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the House proceeded to the consider-

arrived, and the House proceeded to the consider ation of business of the District of Columbia. The bill to punish embezziement in the District of Columbia and to protect the District records,

After a motion to adjourn, which was defeated, —yeas, 96; nays, 125, —Mr. Soutnard's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill making customs duties payable in greenbacks after Jan. 1, 1879, came up for rote. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated, —yeas, 154; nays, 96, —not two-thirds in the adirmative.

The House then adjourned, no report having been made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the invitation of the Italian Minister to attend the relicious coremonies to morrow in memory of

RAILROADS.

THE NEW YORK POOL AMONG THE

BREAKERS.

The troubles which have agitated the railroads in regard to the East-bound business from West-ern points have now spread to the West-bound business from Boston and New York, and if not stopped soon the New York pool, as well as the Western combination for the maintenance of freight rates, will go up the suont, and a general

freight war will yet be the result. It seems that the Grand Trunk Railway managers have at last

ecome sick of the double-dealing and trickeries

THE SOUTHWESTERN POOL.

The Southwestern Railroad Rate Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Grand Pa-

cific Hotel in this city to-day. The difficulties which have lately arisen in regard to the Colorado business will form the principal theme of discus-

sion. The trouble in regard to this matter arises

sion. The trouble in regard to this matter arises from the fact that two of the Omaha pool lines—the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Reck Island & Pacific—belong to the South-western pool, and are compelled to send this business via Kansas City, while the third line, the Chicago & Northwestern, is outside the pool, and sends its Colorado business via Omaha. A proposition has lately been made by the St. Louis lines to consolidate the South-western and Omaha pools, and the Acceptable of the Country of the South-western and Omaha pools, and the Acceptable of the South-western and Omaha pools, and the Acceptable of the South-western and Omaha pools, and the Acceptable of the South-western and Omaha pools, and the Acceptable of the South-western and Omaha pools, and the Acceptable of the South-western and Omaha pools, and the Acceptable of the Acceptable

MILWAUKEE NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—To-day occurred a new

velopment in the Peoris & Amboy Railroad war,

by the service of papers sworn out by the Kinyon party, plaintiffs in the former suit, for the arrest of H. W. Boardman, Alexander W. Sherman,

Marshal Fink, and Deputy Marshal Simpson, charging unlawful seizure of the Company's prop-

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuvas.

New York, Jan. 21.—Albert Fink, Commissioner of Freights, has gone to Canada to negotiate with the Grand Trunk managers. The combination-managers here express hope and confidence that he will succeed, but the action of the Grand Trunk has not been promising thus far. The only further news as to cutting is in relation to freights from the West. This matter is in charge of Commissioner Guilford, of Chicago. No reasons for the reductions could be learned, and surprise was expressed that such could be the case, as the roads now have all the Eastern-bound freights they can carry.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association held its regular monthly meeting at its room in Ashland Block yesterday. The only business of importance transacted was the passage of a

ness of importance transacted was the passage of a resolution that the attorneys of the various roads in this city should look to railroads' interests in the pending scalpers' cases, and especially in the case of J. J. Walser, who has been surrendered by his bondsmen to enable him to apply to Judge Me-Allister for a writ of habeas corpus. The railroads have no faith in McAllister, and they fear he will side with the scalpers. Should be decide the scalp-ing law unconstitutional, contrary to Judge Far-well's decision, the case will be taken to the Su-preme Court at once

LARNE, Jan. 21.—The steamship State Pennsylvania, from New York, arrived.

ANTWERP, Jan. 21 .- Arrived, the steamship

Vaderland, from Philadelphia.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Sailed, the steamer City of Sydney for Sydney via Honolulu, carrying the British mails.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The steamship Circusting, from Britimore, has arrived.

"CUTTING."

Watson, John Stewart, United States

ne religious ceremonie ne late King of Italy.

neory, seems, since his recent hio, to have undergone A CHANGE OF HEART, and very carnestly opposed bringing the National Bank question into the present controversy. Fort, of Illinois, whose resolution flually prevailed, was of the same opinion. As an original proposition, he would not be for National Banks, but they are established, and a good many things could be said in their favor, especially as they helped keep bonds at home, and, in any event, silver and resumption issues ought not be complicated by the introduction of the National Bank question. The principal appeaches of a few minutes each were rather in the uature of a running conference than set speeches. The proposition that was made was rather an indirect assault upon the National Banks than a direct one, as it was to provide that the Government should assume to issue all proper money, and to control it.

nade the speech of the caucus. It was twentyye minutes in length, received universal attenon, and contained the most radical suggestions,
the temper manifested towards the Administion is said to have been personally very
endly, but its tone was extremely deterted. Gen. Butler suggested a measure which
aniderable number of the persons present at
aucus considered as

a considerable number of the persons present at the caucus considered as

A VERY PRACTICARLE ONE,
in the event of the veto of the Silver bill by the President. He stated in substance that, if the Silver bill should pass both Houses by a respectable majority,—by two-thirds, in fact, as it now seems likely to do,—and the President should veto it, that it would be expedient, and would probably be the duty of the Lower House, to attach a proviso to all Appropriation bills that a certain amount of money appropriated should be in silver, and a certain amount in gold. Butler maintained that this was as much within the PROVINCE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

winth the province of the House of the House of the House of Commons in England. He sain that he could not vote for the bill that was defeated in the House in the afternoon, as he considered that the Government was bound to maintain its obligations to pay interest on the public debt n colo, but he stated that only \$55,000,000 annually are requisite for this purpose, while the total amount of customs revenue is about \$160,000,000. He would, therefore, provide that a certain portion—45 per cent—of customs dues should be receivable in rold, and the rest in silver of legal-tenders. He would also provide that of the appropriations a certain amount of money voted should be voted in silver and a certain amount in gold, and that provision should be made for uniting silver. The Organization. Buckner, of Missouri, was elected Presilent, Phillips, of Kansas, Secretary and Treasurer, and Kice, of Ohio, Secretary. These officers were directed to appoint a Committee of Five on Distribution.

CANTER HARRISON

and a Committee of Five on Distribution.

CARTER HARRISON

GAVE NOTICE THE CARTER HARRISON

Silver bill in it. Harrison's amendment directs
that the appropriations shall be paid in legaltender notes or coins of standard value on
the 14th of July, 1870, at the option of
the Secretary of the Treasury, and, in
order that the Secretary of the Treasury may
have the means at his disposal to execute his
option, he is authorized and directed to purchase silver builton, and cause the same to be
comed in silver dollars in amounts not more
than \$4,000,000 nor less than \$2,000,000 monthly.

THE OFFICES.

CINCINSATI FOST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Alexander Sands, known in Cincinnati as "Bix Six," appears here to attempt to defeat the confirmation of Loge, nominated to be Postmaster at Cincinnati in place of Sands' old friend Wohle. Sands says that he will have strength enough to defeat the confirmation. It is said that the leading cloth-merchants of Cincinnati have filed charges with the Senate Post-Office Committee

NOMINATIONS.

fo the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The President ent the following nominations to the Sens

Pennsylvanis—J. N. Snowden, Brownsville; bhn W. Tyler, Allegheny, Onio-Charles F. Ricks, Massilion; Robert Cow-m, Galion; F. Lowry, Dayton; John McKee,

Prederick B. Brayton, Mount Morris, - William H. H. Keeney, Great Bend, cky - Edward B. Hend, Jr., Harrodsburg - Leroy M. Mains, Seymour. CONFIRMED.

ollector of Customs-William G. Henderson, trict of Pearl River, Miss. eccivers of Public Moneys-Edward M. Hendenson, Central City, Col.; Norman Thatcher, ashs, Wis. rister of the Land Office—Joseph W. Marshall,

trai City, Col.

POSTMASTERS.

smaylvania—C. W. Hazard, Monongabela
; William F. Decolier, Bradford; T. J.

wford. Kaox; H. C. Best, Latrobe; W. D.

poleton, Foxburg; Naunie B. Imberie, Beaver,

ho—R. Kinkead, Greenfield; J. I. Jones, Cuyga Falis, J. F. McMahon, New Livingston; H.

Tunner, Geneva; J. A. Howells, Jefferson; G.

Bodenschatz, Lamont,

linois—B. Ball, Greenville; C. W. Atwood,

Idon; C. A. Crane, Washington; F. Y. Hed
Bunker Hill; J. Woodworth, Milford; G. A.

mas, Toulon; B. F. Sheets, Oregon; G. W.

pps, Rushville; William C. McMurry, Farmer

ana—H. J. Shoulters, Crown Point, ligau—William P. Guest, Fentonville; T. H. & Constantine; T. E. Clapp, White Pigeon; Taylor, St. Louis; J. H. Hickson, Codiliac; Barber, Coldwater; M. Vosburgh, Union lowa—C. McCullow, New Hampton; R. B. Tay-lor, West Side.
Minnesota—Mary E. Weatherbee, Wabasha; E. P. Horton, Trenton.
Kansas—James Helley, Winfield; A. S. Sprague, Osaye City.

THE WHISKY CASES. BAD NEWS FOR CERTAIN CHICAGO PARTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The whisky
men have come to grief again after the most rigorous lobbying in the Treasury Department for weeks, favored by mysterious delays in the office of the District Attorney at Chicago and of the Commissioner here. Attorney-General Devets, after consultation with Secretary Sherman, has addressed a communication to Judge Bangs instructing him to proceed rigorously with the prosecution of the sases, and obtain judgment. This is in keeping with the action heretofore taken by the Secretary of the Treasure, and lary of the Treasury and Attorney-General, and Unicago parties should now be convinced that they are in earnest. It is probable that Commissioner Raum will now take the nint to be tealous for the Government. This does not re-ler to the applications for pardon.

COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

LOW THEY HAVE TO PROCEED IN SOUTH CAR-OLINA. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Col. Wagner Frites the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Greenville, S. C., that the breechloading fiftes sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for use by officers of the revenue in their raiks on the Illies was distilled. seen of great assistance. In a recent raid made by his officers under the Collecter, in which they aptured an eighty gallon still and arrested the owners, they were assailed by nine moonshiners with shotguns and rifles. They responded with their breechloaders, and charged up a hill upon three assailants, and drove them back, chasing them until they were dispersed. Col. Wagner states in a subsequent letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that, hearing that Gov. Hampton had called for and received information from a citizen of Union County concerning the recent affair between the revenue officers and militis, he waited on the Governor, in company with the United States Marshal and Revenue Collector, and was snown written accounts of the affair, which were chiefly false, whereupon he furnished the Governor with the facts, but came away impressed with the conviction that Hampton would avail himself of any pretext to avoid the promises he made some days ago in reference to sustaining the officers in the execution of their duty. Hampton complained that the officers who had trouble with the militia were low people, and expressed that unreal that they might have first heir raids on the illicit whisky distillers have

NEW BILLS. THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION. INGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Senator Eaton stroduced a bill relative to the Vene-

mission for a retrearing of the claims which were laid before or passed upon by said Com-missioners and arbiters, and also for an exmay be presented. The bill also provides for the immediate repeal of the act of Feb. 25, 1873, which provided for the enforcement of the stipuations of said Convention.
THE SINKING FUND.

The following is the full text of the concurrent resolution submitted to the Schate to-da

by Mr. Bock:
WHENEAS, It is of the highest-importance in to present depressed conditions of the industries of to people that taxation should be reduced to the local point consistent with the discharge of the object of the Government and an economical a

people that taxation should be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the discharge of the Johnolizations of the Government and an economical administration of its affairs; and

Warraras, The Secretary of the Treasury, in his estimates of the sum to be provided by the present Congress includes 337, 199, 4045 to be applied during the nart usest year in the purchase of United States bonds, under the provisions of the acts of Feb. 25, 1802, and July 14, 1870, providing a sinking fund for the extinction of the national debt; and

Wirerars, The last Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report to the Forty-fourth Congress, in December, 1876, showed that up to July 1, 1870, the literal compliance with the provisions of said laws from the time thay went into effect required the application of \$433, 898, 212 to the purposes provided for in said sets, and that \$638, 992, 226 had been so applied, being an excess of \$225, 144. -010 over the amount required by law to be so applied up to that date; and

Wurrars, The present Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to this Congressin December last, after repeating the istatements of his predecessor upon that subject, ways! '' On the same basis, the amount of the Sinking Fund would have reached \$475, 318, 888 on the 1st of July, 1877, on which date the reduction of the debt, including accrued interest, less cash in the Treasury, since its highest point in 1865, amounted to \$000, 273, 348, or 220, 864, 459 in excess of the amount frequired by law to be provided for that fund; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that it is unnecessary and inexpedient either to maintain or impose taxes at this time for the purposes of providing for the arrays in his sestimates for the purpose of providing further for the Sinking Fund, and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed not to purchase any bonds for the reduction of the orthogores, and that Committees having charge of the subject be and they are hereby instructed not to

ANOTHER SILVER BILL.
Following is the financial bill which was

ANOTHER SILVER BILL.

Following is the financial bill which was introduced by request in the Senate to-day by Mr. Cameron, Pa.:

A Bill suthorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and providing that gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, shall be full legaltender.

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be coined from time to time, at the minis of the United States, standard silver dollars as provided for in the act of Jan. 18, 1837, and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States mint or at the United States Assay Office in the City of New York, and receive in return therefor the full commercial value of said bullion in standard silver dollars, and from and after the passage or this act said silver dollars and standard gold coinage shall jointly be full legal-tender each to the extent of 50 per cent, and no more, for all debts, public and private, except as otherwise provided by law or express contract.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewish are hereby repealed.

ANOTHER BALENDAD BILL.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Gen. Banks, to facilitate commerce with Mexico, provides for a subsidy of \$15,000 per mile for the proposed 600 miles of extension of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Autonio Railway, from San Autonio to El Paso, there to connect with a proposed extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California. The bill requires the completion of 100 miles of the Texas extension within two years, 100 more in four years, and the whole within six years. In case, however, one of the Companies falls to reach El Paso at the end of six years, the other is to have the right to baild onwards to the point of junction, with the same privilege granted the uncompleted portion. The subsidy of \$15,000 have the right to build onwards to the point of junction, with the same privilege granted the uncompleted portion. The subsldy of \$15,000 per mile is to be paid in cash, from the United States Treasury, upon the completion and equipment of each section of ten miles. The bill also provides that the Government shall make no payments for the transportation of its troops or property over the proposed railway extension until the amounts thus carned by the railroad shall be equal to the total shall be equal to the total amount of subsidy

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—There was no resolution, but that Senator said to-night to a friend that he should insist upon a vote to-morrow. Several gentlemen wanted to speak on the subject, and so no vote was pressed. INTERNATIONAL.

The Senate, out of respect to the memory of Victor Emmanuel, and to enable Senators to attend the ceremonies to-morrow, adjourned until half-past 1, in accordance with the request of the Italian Legation in this city. NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Senator Grover, of Oregon, made an argument before the Senate Committee on Pacific allowed for the completion of the Northern Pacific, and made a very fa vorable impression.

SAMOA.

Col. A. B. Steinberger, of Samoan fame, arrived here to-day, and had a long talk with the The treaty recently signed by Mr. Evarts and the Ambassador is now before the Senate Foreign Committee, and will be considered to-mor-row. Col. Steinberger says it is the same treaty

eign Committee, and will be considered to-morrow. Col. Steinberger says it is the same treaty which was drawn up him nearly two years ago, and is merely the usual treaty of amits, friend-ship, and commerce, granting to the United Stees, in addition, the exclusive possession of the Harbor of Pago Pago.

PERMANERT APPROPRIATIONS.

There is a disposition among members of the House to discontinue what are known as the permaneut annual appropriations. The estimates for this purpose for the current fiscal year are \$1,031,457, of which no less than \$40,000 is for tariff and internal revenue dues erroneously seized. It is intimated that a considerable amount of money repaid under these heads is not properly due to the pariles, and many members are of the opinion that the abundant facilities provided for the presentation of claims against the Government are great meentives to fraud. This applies to claims of every character. A resolution was submitted to the House to-day proposing as a constitutional amendment that no claim of any character whatever will be allowed which is not prescribed within ten years after maturity. This would be a wholesome prevision. The bulk of the fraudulent claims which are paid are of old date, and, therefore, it is much easier to obscure and conceal the real facts of the case.

The CONTRACAND TRADE.

The reports of the Treasury officials show that large amounts of seizures of contraband goods are constantly being made at Copus Christi, Texas; also, that a great many seizures are being made at Niagara Falls, consisting mainly of silks and velvets, and at San Francisco contraband optum; to the amount of some \$16,000 was seized, of which the informer received half.

coveraband optimit to the amount of some \$16,000 was seized, of which the informer received half.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Secretary of the Treesury has issued a circular stating that he will designate as a depository of public moneys any National Bank that will comply with the terms and conditions of this circular letter. "Under such designation the bank will be entitled to receive only deposits in coin on account of the 4-per-cent bonds sold under the popular subscription invited by the circular of this Department of the date of the 16th lost. The bonds subscribed for will be issued upon the receipt of a proper certificate from the banks, stating that coin has been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, but the bonds will be held by the Department as security until other United States, but the bonds will be held by the Department as security until other United States bonds of an equal amount are substituted in their stead, or the coin deposited has been paid upon the Treasury drafts. Proper blank certificates will be furnished to the banks from time to time as needed. Banks destring the authority conferred by this circular in advance of subscriptions may deposit United States, as security for the deposit to be afterwards made, and the certificates of deposit in proper form, and for the amount of the bonds so deposited, will be furnished to the bank for execution. Regular transcript blanks for the Treasurer's general accounts will be used in reporting the deposits made on account of this loan, and will be furnished on demand to any National Bank becoming a depository under this order."

OKLARIMA TERRITORY.

Col. Adair, the delegate of the Cherokee Nation, was before the House Committee on Territories to-day, and spoke for more than an

Territorial Government of Offshams in the In dian Territory. He argued that the proposition was in the interest of land-speculators, and in violation of treaties and the decision of the Supreme Court, and read from the writings of Presidents Washington, Madison, Jefferson, and

By Mr. Gibson—For the establishment of malisteamship service between the United States and Brazil.

By Mr. Townsend (Ohio)—Proriding for a Commission to examine, and adjust all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Dischboitn—Extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits now in bond until Jan. 1, 1879.

By Mr. Wood (N. Y.)—For a joint committee of Congress to inquire into the causes of sickness in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Riddle—To reduce the tariff and internal-revenue taxes by a suspension of the Sinking-Fund law intil, under the operation of said law, there would accumulate an amount which has been applied to the reduction of the national debt in excess of the requirements of said law from July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1877.

By Mr. Browne (Ind.)—To incorporate the National Railroad Company for the purpose of constructing a sailway from the Aliantic seaboard to Chicago, St. Louis, and Council Bluffs.

By Mr. Fort—To prevent the further destruction or retirement of United States Treasury notes, and to keep them after resumption as the paper currency of the country.

By Mr. Leonard—Declaring the sense of Congress in regard to subsidies.

By Mr. Bucknes—To suspend for five years the operation of the law requiring the purchase annually of 1 per cent of the debt of the United States.

By Mr. Bucknes—To suspend for five years the operation of the law requiring the purchase annually of 1 per cent of the debt of the United States.

By Mr. Bucknes—To suspend for five years the Onstitution providing for the issue of legal-tender notes, and regulating the amount thereof.

By Mr. Lutrell (by request)—Authorising the Postmaster-General to contract for ocean mail service.

By Mr. Ryan—For the relief of actual settlers on Presidents washington, and support of the treaty rights of Indians.

In the case or the Home Life-Insurance Company against Brame, from the Louisiana Circuit, the Supreme Court now decides that the Company cannot recover of Brame for the killing of one McLemore, the assured, by which the Company was damaged to the amount of his policy, holding that on principle and authority the action cannot be sustained in sent a case. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

All the employes on the temporary roll of the Treasury Department, numbering ninety-five, were discharged on Saturday afternoon, as there was no money to pay them, Congress having failed to make any provision for their retention. A few more discharges will be made from other rolls.

rolls.

THE TEXAN BORDER.

Gen. Ford, a State Senator of Texas, was examined by the sub-committee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. He gave a statement of the coudition of affairs on the Texan border, to the effect that raids still continued, and that the people do not, as has been asserted, ask for war against the Mexicans, but merely want protection, which they mean to have.

merely want protection, which they mean to have.

SUPREME COURT OPINION.

The Supreme Court has decided Case 159, the United States vs. the National Bank of Boston, appeal from the Court of Claims. This is a case of defalcation by Sub-Treasurer Hartwells in Boston, in which gold certificates of the United States were taken and disposed of to Mellen, Ward & Co., with the knowledge of the Brm, and replaced with those of the appellees, obtained by fraud. The Court remarked that it ought not to require argument or authority to support the proposition that where the money or property of an innocent person has gone into the Treasury of the nation by means of fraud to which its agent was a party, such money or property cannot be held by the United States against the claim of the wronged or injured party. Affirmed. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Mr. Conkling presented a large number of petitions from cit-izens of Ulster, Livingston, Orange, and other punties of New York, in favor of the remone

tization of silver. Laid on the table. A bill having been reported to the Senate, Mr. Beck submitted a concurrent resolution de claring that it is unneccessary and inexpedient to impose the taxes at this time asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury to provide \$37,000,000 for a sinking fund, and directing the Secretary not to purchase any more bonds for the liquidation of the public debt until directed to do so by Congress. Laid over for the present, and ordered that it e printed.

Bills were introduced and referred to appro-Bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, as follows:

By Mr. McDonaid—To establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at indianapolis, ind., and appropriating certain grounds for the same, and also money for the purchase of the necessary machinery.

By Mr. Cameron—Authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and providing that gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, shall be a legal-tender.

By Mr. Eustis-To authorize the establishme of mail steamship service between the Unite States and the Empire of B. nzil. By Mr. Coukling - For the relief of William A Hammond, late Surgeon-General of the Unite

By Mr. Conking—For the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General of the United States army.

By Mr. Chaffee—A declaration of the meaning and intent of the fifteenth section of the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, etc.

Mr. Burniside submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Judicary to examine the laws relating to the final reviews of courts-marital, and report to the Senate upon what official rested the duty to review the proceedings in the case of Col. Runkle, of the United States army.

A lengthy debate consued between Messrs. Burnside, Conkling, and others, and Mr. Burnside finally withdrew his resolution, and also a motion made by him a few days ago, to reconsider the vote by which the Judiciary Committee, on motion of Mr. Conking last week, was instructed to inquire into this subject. In withdrawing his motion, Mr. Burnside gave notice that he would to-morrow submit resolutions so as to have the Judiciary. Committee inquire into the legal questions of the case and the Military Committee into its military character.

Senator Anthony moved that the case of Surharacter. Senator Anthony moved that the case of Sur-teon Draper also be sent to the Judiciary Com-

become sick of the double-dealing and trickeries of the New York pool lines, and no longer intend to be deprived of their share of the business. They have lately contracted for freight-or rather the National Dispatch has, which runs over the Boston & Albany, Central Vermont, and Grand Trunk Railways—at 5 to 10 cents below the regular tariff rates. This, of course, is injuring the business of the other ines, and they have notified Mr. Fink, the Eastern Pool, Commissioner, that if the National Dispatch is not athopied from cutting the rates by next Monday they will make a 50-cent rate from Boston to Chicago. It is hardly probable, however, that the Foot Commissioner will have any influence with the Grand Trunk, for this line has for some time threatened te make its own seem braper also be suggested that Senator Thur-man, who was absent, had favored its reference to the Naval Committee, and asked that it be left there until be was present, which was agreed to. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Halian Minister polifyres from Boston, but also from New York, from which it is taking freight by steamers connecting with its line at Portland. The Grand Trunk is now perfecting arrangements to come into this city over its own line, and is therefore trying to get in favor with the shippers, who show much animosity to the trunk-line pool.

there until be was present, which was agreed to.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Italian Minister notifying the Senate that a commemorative service of the late King Victor Emmanuel will be held at St. Aloystus Church to-morrow, and seats will be reserved for Senators who may honor the occasion with their presence.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in regard to the publication of the history of the late War, and suggesting that a committee be appointed to examine the work already done, and arrange for a form of publication, etc. Also a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting in answer to the Senate resolution of the 10th inst. the report of Maj. Sutec, Corps of Magingers, upon the Survey of the Missouri River at Omaha. Referred.

Mr. Ferry presented a resolution of the Michigan State Grange, remonstrating against the passage of any bill reducing the duties, on foreign wools and in favor of the passage of a law for the protection of purchasers of patented articles. Referred.

Mr. Cameron (Wisconsin) presented the resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, asking an appropriation to complete the Surgeon Bays and Lake Michigan Ship Canal. Referred.

Buils were introduced and referred as follows:

Rr Mr. Dawss—Directing the Secretary of the

Lake Michigan Ship Canal. Referred.

Mr. Beck presented a petition of citizens of Kenincky for the reduction of the tax on tobacco. a Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Dawes—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the Freedman's Bank building and adjacent property owned by the Freedman's savings and Trust Company in Washington, the price not to exceed \$275.000, and the money to be placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Commissioners of said insolvent Company for distribution among its creditors.

By Mr. Plumb—To provide for the improvement of the Company for distribution among its creditors.

By Mr. Plumb—To provide for the improvement of the Cosage River in Missonri and Kanasa.

Mr. Howe submitted resolutions of the Milwankee Chamber of Commerce in favor of a fair and equitable distribution of the balance of the Geneva Award fund. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senter resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Matthews, declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver, and Mr. Jones (Fla.) spoke in favor thereof.

Mr. Jones spoke at some length as to the power, granted Congress by the Constitution to coin money, regulate its value, etc., and argued that at the time the acts of 1869 to strengthen publiceredit, and of 1870 to authorize the refunding of the national debt, were passed, the silver dollar was a legal-tender coin of the country and Congress had no power to exclude it from the coinage of the country. If any coin should have been abolished on account of being unstable in value it should have been gold. He spoke of the advantages of silver money, and said there was a large channel in the business of the country which silver alone could fill. It was emphatically the money of the people. In conclusion, he advocated the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Matthews, because he thought it was for the true interest of the country. Mr. Cockrell said he proposed to review the law and facts embodied in the res

When the doors reopened Mr. Thurman sub-mitted the following:

WHERMAS, The President of the Senate has laid before it a letter to him from the Itanan Minister, before it a letter to him from the Itanan Minister, stating that commemorative service for rils Majesty, the late King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel, will take place Tuesday in the Church of St. Aloysius, and that seats will be kept for the honorable members of the United States Senate who would honor the cermony by their presence; therefore, be it.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That when the Senate adjourn five to 1:30 p. m. to-morrow in order to allow Senators to attend said commemorative service. Agreed to. Adjourned.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Norcross—To prevent the manufacture, importation, or saie of intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Willis (N. Y.)—To authorize the killing of fur scals and other fur-bearing animals within the Ilmits of Alaska; also, to provide for the organization of the navy during peace.

By Mr. Ketcham (N. Y.)—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that no claim against the United States shall ever be paid unless the same shall have been presented to the proper tribunal within ten years from the time the claim shall have accrued.

By Mr. Shellabarger—Authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar, and declaring gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, to be full legal-tender.

By Mr. Watson—To regulate inter-State com-

CRIMINAL NEWS Arrest of a Gang of Bold and Su ful Body-Snatchers at Toledo, O.

The Manner in Which the Columbus "Correspondent" of the Gang Operated.

Escape of Five Convicts from the Massachusetts State ing the Prison and gai

Their Time Nearly Served Out, and the

Prison Overcrowded.

Finnean, of Chicago, Shows the Iowa Peo-ple a Real Live Detective.

THE BODY-SNATCHERS CAUGHT. opecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, Q., Jan. 21.—Great interest is felt in this city over the arrest of a full gang of body-snatchers at Toledo, one of the party rep-resenting himself as Dr. C. O. Morton, of this ity. From interviews with those acquainted with Dr. Morton, it is learned that he came to this city about one year ago, accompanied by his wife and sister. He took up his residence on one of the most prominent streets. While he did not hang out his shingle, he represented himself as a physician, dressed elegant-ly, and lived in good style. It was observed that he usually remained around home during the day, which led people to be-lieve him a gentleman with plenty of money, who proposed to take life easily. He had not resided here many weeks before it was noticed that he left his house in the evening, dressed almost shabbily, but this fact did not arouse suspicion at the time. It appears from facts already developed that he was a member of an organized band of ghouls, who have been engaged in this most despicable business of furnishing the medical colleges of Michigan with remains of Buckeyes for dissection. Morton left this city about Christmas, stating that he intended to take up his residence in Detroit or foledo. No doubt the same parties are implicated in the removal of the remains of Adam Haas, who died in this city and was interred at Delaware about one week since, which outrage has created the greatest excitement and indignation among his relatives and friends. Av gorous search was made in this city, but no clew was found of the bady. A certain physician is strongly suspected as having an interest in the business, but as yet the evidence against him will hardly justify his arrest, although it is believed that a net is being woven around the suspected party which will insure his arrest and conviction. It will be remembered that one of the letters which Morton endeavored to destroy at Toledo referred to the sixty bodies which had been received from Columbus and vicinity. The cemeteries in this city have been so well-guarded of late that it is probable that those engaged in this business, have drawn heavily from the church-yards in the smaller towns in this vicinity, but made their shipments from this point. almost shabbily, but this fact did not arouse

ESCAPE FROM PRISON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—Through the negligence of a watchman at the State Prison, four convicts made their escape at 5 o'clock this morning. Their names are Cornelius O'Connell, sent for breaking and entering for six years, of which he had about thirteen nonths to serve; James Dorman, commis for breaking and entering for four years, and of which he had about one year to serve: Smith, alias Marcus Dayton, sentenced for five years for breaking and entering, he only having few months to remain; Hy Smith, sent a common and notorious rom Boston for four years, and who would have been discharged in about three nonths, in consequence of the crowded state of the prison and the lack of cells in which to lock the prison and the lack of cells in which to lock up the convicts. Those who have escaped, with about 100 others, slept and took their meals in the attic over the chapel in the octagon of the prison. The men slept in cots. At one side of the attic is the store-room, and against the door of this the head of a couple of the cots occupied by the escaped convicts were placed. They paged through the page of this door with an auger, changed their clothes, got up on the roof by ladders formed of broom-handles, and lowed themselves by ropes made from spun-yarn.

church-yards in the smaller towns in this vicin ity, but made their shipments from this point.

DETECTIVE FINUCAN. JONESBORO, Ill., Jan. 21 .- A "shadow" has

been gliding around this place and vicinity for some four weeks. Everybody called him a mystery, and he gave the name of Mahon; seemed to have plenty of money; said he wanted to buy a farm; drank and smoked with the "hard cases" in the saloons, and seemed to be on a regular tear. To-day the mystery was solved by the arrest of three citizens of Jonesboro charged with robbery and assault. The accused are all old residents, and the excitement is intense. They are accused of robbing the house of an old German couple, and with terribly beating the old couple and afterwards making off with some \$300, on Nov. 22d last. The case is before Justice Hileman, W. S. Day, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, and Col. R. R. Townes, defending. The testimony points very Townes, ectending. The testimony points very strongly to the guilt of the accused. Detective James Finucan, of Chicago, is the mystery which bothered our people. The case will be contined to-morrow, only four witnesses being examined to-day. Two of the accused are business men of Jonesboro.

ALLEGED BIGAMY AND ADUL-

Louis lines to consolidate the South-western and Omaha pools, and thus do away with the difficulties in regard to this business. This would be a very fine thing for the St. Louis reads, but the Omaha pool-lines are not so anxious to share their business with these roads, and they will treat the proposition with the contempt it deserves. The Omaha pool has worked very satisfactorily all along, while the Southwestern pool has been in trouble ever since its organization, and has been anything but satisfactory to the Chicago roads belonging to it. By joining the latter combination the usefulness of the Omaha pool would be gone, and it would hereafter have to suffer from the same drawbacks which have negitated the Southwestern pool during the last year, and the disturbing elements in the latter would in no wise be quieted. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 21.—Some three years ago, G. W. Ford, a patent-solicitor of this city, left his wife, Margaret A. Ford, with whom he had been living for twenty-five years, on the ground of incompatibility. Since that time he has been very devoted to a Mrs. Hale, whose husband had gone away on business, and, in eccordance with her request, had not returned. Ford and this Mrs. Hale were married some time last fall, Ford claiming to have secured bills of divorce from Utah, -probably receiving the same by mail, as the fact is not known here the same by mail, as the fact is not known here of his residing in any other community. This gave rise to great scandal and indignation, owing to the prominence of all parties. Mrs. Ford No. 1 nursed her sorrow until compelled by actual want to sue for maintenance, which she has done, through her attorney, C. M. Brazee, at the present term of court. The Grand Jury found indictments against Ford and Mrs. Ford No. 2 for bigamy and adultery, and both have been arrested and confined in jail. charging unlawful seizure of the Company's prop-erty. Only the two first-named were arrested, who gave bonds in the sum of \$25,000 each. The other parties are absent. Marshal Fink being at Washington, and Deputy Slimpson in charge of the Company's property at Fond du Lse. An arrangement will be made shortly to compro-mise the judgment for \$135,000, held by Seymour-and others against the Phillips & Colby Construc-tion Company. Negotiations to that end are in progress. The existence of the judgment prevents a settlement of affairs between the Construction Company and the Wisconsin Central Railway Com-pany.

A SINGULAR REVENGE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., Jan. 21.—For some time past efforts have been made by detectives and

others to obtain a clew to the parties who placed dangerous obstructions on the track of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway, nea this city. Some light was thrown on the subject by the arrest to-day of James Odmyer.
A preliminary examination elicited pretty
strong ovidence against the prisoner, who was
held to answer before the Circuit Court. The
alleged grievance which led to this diabolical mode of revenge on the prisoner's part is said to have been the killing of a horse by a train, for which no redress could be obtained from

IOWA DESPERADOES. Special Dissorten to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 21.—A gang of drunk en laborers attacked the Des Moines & Min-heapolis Nurrow-Gauge pay-car train near Story City Saturday afternoon. Supt. Smart narrow-lay escaped with his life. When the train got lay escaped with his life. When the train got clear the mob went to the town, and made have with the windows. Twelve ringleaders were arrested by the Sheriff yesterday.

United States Deputy Marshai Ethridge today went to Webster County to sewe ejectment writs on Samuel J. Crilly and other settlers on contested river lands. They are all desperate men, and have swo vengeance on attempts to oust them. Trouble is anticipated.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY. MUSKEGON, Mich., Jan. 21.—Charles Palmer ton, a man about 28 years old, angry at his father for not giving him money to killed ten of his father's cows, gouging the eyes TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to The Catego Tribune.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., Jan. 21.—Burglars are c rying things with a bold hand here. Their der redations are numerous, and are accom with the most surprising audacity. The went through the town Saturday and nights, emptying the larders of several private residences and carrying off small articles found lying around loose. These miunight intruders are supposed to be tramps.

SENTENCE COMMUTED. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21.—Gov. Holliday to-day commuted to imprisonment for Hie his death sentence of Silas Hagerman, colored, convicted last November in Pittsylvania County of the murder of an illegitimate child of his daughter, the crime being committed to hide het shame. Hagerman was to have been hung next Friday.

SEUDDEN RETIREMENT.

SUDDEN RETTREMENT.

Special Dismatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 21.—it is reported that
Nathan Follet, of the commission firm of Follet
Bros., raised \$1,300 on warehouse receipts for
\$2,000 worth of grain he bought on time, and
has gone off. Report says the firm owes parties
in Chicago \$3,000 or \$4,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—William M. Tweed has made application to the Supreme Court for his discharge under the Poor-Debtor act. He was taken to court, but the hearing of the case was postponed.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 21.—Both Houses had short sessions to-night. Forty-five copies of the partly-completed revision of the laws was sent in by the Revisers for inspection. The Senate provided for a legislative manual for members, reporters, and others. Bills were introduced in

reporters, and others. Bills were introduced in relation to warehouse receipts: for the election of two additional Supreme Court Judges; to revise the General Statutes.

In the Assembly, a memorial was adopted for remonetizing silver, and asking Congress to pass Bland's Silver bill. Bills were introduced amending the Record law of deaths and marriages; authorizing the County of Barnett to borrow money; authorizing the Governor to purchase the library and scientific instruments of the late Moses Strong, State Geologist.

OHIO. LEGISLATIVE.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21:- In the Senate, bills vere introduced to sholish the State Board of Charitie and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and to codify and revise the militia laws. In the House, bills were introduced to reor ranize the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; to provide for publishing the county printing in one English and one German newspaper in each county, and allowing for the same \$1 per square for the irst insertion, and 50 cents for subsequent in sertions; to provide that the penalty for non-payment of taxes of 1877 shall not attach until next June; and to forbid the killing of quali-nest 1885.

KEROSENE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Stamping Out Rebellion Against One of Its M

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The Committee of Producers who met the Legislative Committee of the Commercial Exchange to-day had a cold reception. They, however, argued their case. urged the necessity of a pipe-line to circumvent the railroads and the exactions of the Standard Oil Company, which has secured a monopoly. It was the only purchaser of crude oil, and the only seller of refined oil. To compete with them they had bought the right-of-way all the distance to Baltimore, organized as a limited partnership, and would build the line whether or no. They asked for no charter, line whether or no. They asked for no charter, nor would they accept any, but they urged a Free Pipe law, in the interest of Philadelphia, as the only means of saving freight to this city. Mr. Brown was answered by Mr. Warden, of Warden, Frew & Co., representing the Standard Oil Company, who denied that he was allowed any rebate whatever, or had any advantages over any other producer. They thought they ought to build, but the railroad company made no concessions. James A. Hutchinson, refiner at Pittsburg, claimed that the tassage of the law would ruin every refinery in Pittsburg or Cleveland, and send the business across the ocean, France and Spain having already imposed an import duty on refined oil. Clayton McMichael, editor of the North American, opposed the bill as a Philadelphian, claiming that it was a serious blow to the city, that it would take millions out of the treasury of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and drive millions of taxable property out of the State.

The subject excites interest, and there is little prospect that the bill can be got through the Legislature.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22-1 a. m .- Indica tions--For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and Upper Lake region, clearing weather, colder, north-

vesterly winds, and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, JSD. 27 Time. | Bar. | Thr. Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weather 11:18 a.m. 29.933 35 80 N.W. 8 0 Cloudy.
11:18 a.m. 29.933 35 80 N.W. 8 0 Cloudy.
2:00 p.m. 29.888 37 81 W. 6 0 Cloudy.
3:33 p.m. 29.883 36 80 W. 9 0 1 Cloudy.
9:00 p.m. 29.883 36 80 W. 8 0 Cloudy.
10:18 p.m. 29.883 36 80 W. 7 0 Cloudy. Maximum, 39; minimum, 35.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHIOAGO, Jan. 21-Midnight. Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather.

INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 21.—Indians evening fired into a freight train near Rapid City, fatally wounding one man. Another train was ambushed and riddled by bullets, but," having a strong force, stood the Indians off. The passengers on the Sidney stage compelled the driver to return to Rapid, when he instantly turned back over the road alone, and passed through without harm. Col. Evans' command is out on a scout in the Slim Butte country, and is not available. Rumors are current on the street that Ranid is captured, but they are dis-

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 21.—Ex-State Sena-tor Ochning Bird died to-day, aged 65. He had resided here forty-three years, and was one of the leading Democratic politicians of Northern Indians. He was largely identified with the construction and management of the Wabash & Erie Canal, and had been heavily engaged in railway contracting. He had filled many important offices, including ten years' service in the Legislature. the Legislature.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—Dell Noblitt, a prominent citizen of Wilmington, Del., died in that city to-night, aged 100 years.

DR. SCUDDER'S CHURCH. New York, Jan. 21.—The subscription started under the auspices of Mr. Kimball to relieve the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn (the Rev. Dr. Scudder's) of its debt resulted in (the Rev. Dr. Scudder's) of its debt resulted in raising the total amount required, some \$65,000. David M. Stone, of the Journal of Commerce, who was opposed to agitating the subject upon the Sabbath, subscribed when approached dur-ing the week between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The caurch now being free from debt, future Sun-day subscriptions will be for benevolent pur-poses only.

BADWAY'S BEMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years.

After Using Them for Several Team.

New York, Ann. 4, 1877.—Dran Sir, Raying for serial years used your medicines, doubtings at the after experiencing their efficacy with fall condens it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully knowledge the advantage we have derived from the The pills are recorded to as often as occasion requirement of the series of the se

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIE Cures the Worst Pains in from Ones Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one safe from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEV IS A CUR FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the aret, and The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most exeruciating pairs, also inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organis FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIED WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT RASE

Inflammation of the Ridneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bloweis,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenzs,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgis, Rheumatism,
Cold Chille, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Rese

Chilbiains, and Prost I The application of the READT RELIEF to the or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will derease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will be well on the common the common to the Cramps, Spanis, Sour Somethear, Durante Common the common terms of the common

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cared for 50 cents. Threshall a remedial agent in this world that will care Fast Ague and all other Malarious, Billous, Scarlet, Driving and other Fevers (added by RADWATS IN SO guick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Play per obtile.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Plast asi
Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion service all

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent as made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so real re the changes the body undergoes under the historic f this truly wonderful matterns. that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIEL.

reasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent exed a Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent exed a Not only does not be compared to the control of the control o

Kidney and Bladder Complaints Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel. Disbetes. Dros Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine. Brigh Diseases. Albuminuria, and in all cases where there a brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, may with substances like the white of an egg, or thread if white silk, or there is a morbid, dark biffious app-ance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is pricking, burning sensation when passing water.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dz. Radway-I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said. "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was read mended, but nothing helped me. I aw your lessive and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, is cause I had suffered for twelve years. I took six foolio of the Resolvent and one box of Radways Fills, and to bottless of your Heady Relief? and there is not a six of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel setter, smarter, in happier than have for twelve years. The worst important to the set is do for the bowels, over the grid write this. O you for the benefit of others. To compulsish it of you choose. HANNAH F. RAME. PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER

most eminent physicians of our monaced fincurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was mounted when I commenced with your remedies, now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of softent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of legot the medicines from G. Granvilli. Please sand your book. "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAT. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt

DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty you again. My health is greatly improved by your medicines. Three of the tumors at gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropy is go still improving, and my weight decreasing we have had a great many calls this summer to the wonderful cure your medicine has done so from Onlo, one from Canada, three medicines quite a number from this place. We are well acquainted with Mrs. estimable lady, and very behevoisnt, means of seiling many bottles of the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons an all tumors. We have heard of some effected by it. Yours respectfullying

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18- 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILIS Perfectly insteless, elegantly coated with sweet purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and streamler way a Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the age, and the streamlers, the purify cleanse, and streamlers, and the same and t

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the spectrum all the above-named disorders. Price, See the box. Sold by Draggists. READ FALSE AND TRUE

inter-Ocean newspaper, and the parties to the sait. The was organized in the fall of that it was still in existence, the date of his first official co

THE 1

Witness-

ny-Its Unhappy

Mr. W. Penn Nix

Birth of the "Inter-Oce

A creditor's bill having be

Court last March by Withe Inter-Ocean Publishin mon, William Penn Nixon

B. Ingham, and others, an

be presented to the defendence of the Chancery. The case was a Mr. Franklin Denison to

sterday he commenced yesterday he commenced in Fawcett was represented by Messrs. E. A. Smail and of peared for Mr. Nixon and the lag Company.

MR. WILLIAM F

mrmed. He said that he

ted to the defe

the Ocean Company, but he the retirement of Mr. In Prior to that time he was em ny as publisher of the paper business interests generally with Mr. Scammon Jan. 21, there, called himself busin there, called himself bush distinction in their duties defined. The first Secretar then came lugham, and last Company published the family and a pob-office and a knew, it was still in existe regular business since 1875, stock was \$150,000, and in the conduction was adouted in

Total
Leaving in his possession AugPRANK W. P.
March 29, 1873 By transfer fr
March 17, 1875 New stock
March 18, 1875 New stock
May 29, 1875 New stock

March 26, 1873-To transfer to May 11, 1875-To transfer to March 28, 1873-By transfer April 25, 1874-By transfer for Total, .... W. H. H Jan. 11, 1875-By tra March 22, 1873-By transfer fr

May 28, 1874-To transfer to Total..... Jan. 11. 1875—To transfer to W GILBERT A. P May —, 1873—By transfer from Nov. 17, 1874—By transfer from

Total ... Sept. 17, 1874—To transfer to A

ESCATE OF FRANKLIN
March 16, 1873—By transfer from
May 11, 1875—By transfer from
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Oct. 21, 1873—By transfer from

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Journ L. Thou
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Total ....

May 29, 1874—By transfer from
May 29, 1874—By transfer from
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May 21, 1875—By new stock.

A that he had not, and never terest in the stock standing share was given him by Scar afterwards re-transferred. transferred to Kixon to Sceretary, and the certificat transferred to Kixon to Sceretary, and the certificat transferred to Kixon to receive the hands of a transfer for the pay. He believed that Fo re-transferred to him without he could qualify as a Direct the entire amount of the offer and also we have the for and a second transferred to him without he could qualify as a Direct the entire amount of the offer and also we will be sent to the second transferred to him without he could qualify as a Direct the entire amount of the offer and also we will be sent to the second transferred to him without the could qualify as a Direct the entire amount of the second transferred to him without the second transferred transferred to him without the second transferred transferr the entire amount of the coordinates and also the 285 share The whole amount of new shares, 1, 215 of which remarks saares, 1, 215 of which venience of transfer, at any meeting, and 6 had a right to vote it. the 1, 215 shares were W. H. Bradley as tr went East to try to disinhis name. The mis Interrogated as the pany, deponent and it ed between Cot. 15 pany, deponent and its org ed between Oct. 15 and mon, F. W. Palmer, and voriginal subscribers. The and was re-transferred to ing Company for transfer to ing Company for transfer to for it. The Company issu purchasers on the day of the thereafter, but some of its Speaking from memory, about \$140,000 worth wer had been contracted organization of the The original stock was Scaumon, and deponent co

The original stock was Scammon, and deponent ep Publishing Company con Inter-Ocean, the only dim did not run the job office as la reply to an interrogate THE OBJECT OF THE TWAS, witness said that it is pany could not last long, a volved in debt. It owed foot, and it was hoped that new capital might be bros \$100,000 was on account per cent and \$20,000 at 8 the balance was due to and for borrowed monetions. Scammon held as trustee; some tions. Scammon held as trustee; some of trustee; some of trustee; some of the second s

been paid before maturity pany assumed the indebted state other indebtedness as the other indebtedness as the food will of the estable the good will of the estable in great the amount not ing Company paid what and interest to hay, and he Inter-Ocean Company, was secured by a chattel riven to secure six notes two of which were evenne was never recorded, but under foreclosure by the

DWAYS REMEDIES. he Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING

WAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES Using Them for Several Years. Jan. 4, 1877. - DEAR SIR: Have dan. 1871.—PEAR SIR: Having for several your medicines, doubtingly at first, but confidence, the second state of the second seco e advantage we have derived from them, resorted to as often as occasion requires the the desired effect. The leady free ter described than it is by its mame. We ment frequently and freely almost fave the promised "roller" and your the promised "roller" THURLOW WEED.

R. R. AY'S READY RELIEF Worst Pains in from One to TONE HOUR ADWAY'S READY RELIEF 18 A CURE
PAIN. It was the first, and is only Pain Remedy

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. Y'S READY RELIE

LL AFFORD INSTANT BASE ion of the Ridneys,
mation of the Bladder,
mation of the Bladder,
mmation of the Bowels,
ongestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Group, Diphtheria,
Influenza,
dache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chille, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

tion of the READY RELIEP to the part of the pain or difficulty exists will after for the description of the state of the stat VER AND AGUE. ND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is no tent in this world that will cure Fever and other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, ther Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS ADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cons

pure Rich Blood-Jucrease of Flesh and

R. RADWAY'S

parillian Resolvent most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid
ses the body undergoes under the influence
renderful medicine, that y an Increase in Flesh and eight is Seen and Felt.

REAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

and Bladder Complaints, omb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Droper, sater, incontinence of Urine, Bright's inturna, and in all cases where there are sate, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed it's the water of ange, or threas like because the water of any of the posterous boxedust deposits, and when there is not the back day then paint are and if of the back and along the loins.

Twelve Years' Growth y Radway's Resolvent —I have had Ovarian Tumor is the wells. All the doctors and "there was I tried everything that was recomming helped me. I saw your Resolvens could try it, but had no faith in it, beared for twelve years. I took six bottles and one box of Radway's Pills, and two leads of the land there is not a sixt and one box of Radway's Pills, and two leads of the land there is not a sixt and two leads of the land there is not a sixt and two leads of the land there is not a sixt and two leads of the land tender in the worst tumo, do to the bowels, over the groin. I you for the benefit of others. You can choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

- \$1 Per Bottle. ORTANT LETTER. ik. iknots on a tree. My weight was 275 commenced with your remedies, and commenced with your remedies, and mared and ten pounds, but they are not have taken twenty-four bottles of Re-Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills. dee from G. Grenvill. Picase send ms se and True." MRS. C. KRAPF.

etter from Mrs. C. Krapf. Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address
that is greatly improved by the use of
Three of the tumors are entirely
rith is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health
and my weight decreasing very fast.

ch., Aug. 18-1875.

. RADWAY'S ATING PILLS!

purify, cleame, and strengthen. Rediscourse of all disorders of the Stomeles Redisorders of the Redisorders of Redisorders of the Redisorders of the Stomach, Names, Reaccach, Fuliness of weight of the Stomach Simings and flutterings in the little stimming of the head. Hurrise and stimming of the head. Hurrise has been a lying posture, blumination when a lying posture, blumination when a lying posture, blumination of Webs Deflorer the Stellar Stomach Store and Stodies Funds of Persistent and Stodies Funds of Heat burning.

ALSE AND TRUE.

Mr. W. Penn Nixon Put on the Witness-Stand.

THE I.-O.

Birth of the "Inter-Ocean" Publishing Company-Its Unhappy Predecessor.

Court last March by William L. Fawcett against four last March by William L. Fawcett against the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company, J. Y. Scam-on, William Penn Nixon, Frank W. Palmer, S. Ingham, and others, an application was made the plaintiff that certain interrogatories night presented to the defendants before a Master in pe presented to the defendants before a Master in chancery. The case was accordingly referred to Mr. Franklin Denison to report on the facts, and resterday he commenced hearing testimony. Mr. larcett was represented by Mr. Cyrus Bentley, and cests. E. A. Small and George L. Paddock apared for Mr. Nixon and the Inter-Ocean Publish-

affirmed. He said that he was the publisher of the Jater-Ocean newspaper, and was acquainted with the parties to the suit. The Inter-Ocean Company was organized in the fall of 1872, and he presumed was organized in the fall of 1872, and he presumed that it was still in existence. He could not give the date of his first official connection with the Inter-Ocean Company, but he was made Secretary on the retirement of Mr. Ingham, Nov. 17, 1874. Prior to that time he was employed by the Company as publisher of the paper, and to look after its business interests generally, having gone into it with Mr. Scammon Jan. 21, 1872. Ingham, while there, called himself business manager, but the with Mr. Scammon Jan. 21, 1872. Ingham, while there, called himself business manager, but the distinction in their duties was not very well defined. The first Secretary was E. W. Halford, then came lugham, and lassly the deponent. The Company published the Inter-Occan newspaper and ran a job-office and a bindery. So far as he knew, it was still in existence, but had done no regular business since 1875. The original capital stock was \$150,000. and in March or April, 1875, a resolution was adopted increasing it to \$300,000. In reply to a question as to who were THE STOCKHOLDERS, deponent produced the stock-ledger showing each stockholder's account, as follows:

...1, 137 Total.

Leaving in his possession Aug. 14, 1874.

FRANK W. PALMER.

March 26, 1875. New Stock of Trom J. Y. Scammon

Total.

W. H. HARPER.

Jan. 11, 1875—By transfer from A. H. Purdey....

Birch 22, 1873—By transfer from J. Y. Scammon May 28, 1874-To transfer to B. F. Allen. Nay 28, 1874-To transfer to C. T. Bowen

ALEXANDER H. PURDEY, Sept. 1, 1874—By transfer from G. A. Pierce. Sept. 1, 1874—By transfer from G. A. Pierce. Jan. 11, 1875—To transfer to W. H. Harper GILBERT A. PERCE.\* May —, 1873—By transfer from Scammon... Nov. 17, 1874—By transfer from lagham...

Sept. 17. 1874—To transfer to A. H. Purdey...

BSTATE OF FRANKLIN SOAMMON ET AL.

March 18. 1873—By transfer from C. E. Ebert...

EXECUTOR'S ENTATE SAMUEL HOOPER.

May 11. 1875—By transfer from Paimer...

Oct. 21. 1873—By transfer from C. E. Ebert...

Cc. 21. 1873—By transfer from Seammon....

March 17, 1873—To transfer to Scammon.... E. W. HALFORD. Oct. 21, 1872—By original subscription...... Peb. 20, 1874—To transfer to Scammon...

WILDIAM PENN NIXON.

Oct. 21, 1872—By original subscription...

Nov. 17, 1874—By transfer from ingham.

Total... April 23, 1874—To transfer to Scammon...

MARIA 8, SCANKON...

Oct. 21, 1872—By original subscription....

Oct. 21, 1872—By original subscription.... March 15, 1873—To transfer to estate F. Scammon let. 21, 1873—To transfer to John Forsythe......

Ju. 26, 1874—By transfer from Scammo Feb. 18, 1874—By transfer from Scammo July 18, 1875—By Certificate No. 36. July 18, 1873—By Certificate No. 37. July 18, 1873—By Certificate No. 37.

April 25, 1874—To transfer to J. N. Dewey. Nov. 17, 1874—To transfer to W. P. Nixon. Nov. 17, 1874—To transfer to G. A. Plerce.. Nov. 17, 1874—To stock surrendered for cartes.

. 415

gage was now in the hands of the Inter-Ocean gage was now in the hands of the Inter-Ocean Publishing Company.

The assets of the Inter-Ocean Company on Oct. 20, 1875, consisted of the newspaper, type, presses, the Associated Press franchise, and the bindery, the job-office having been previously disposed of. All these were sold under the chattel mortgage. Witness had forgotten that there ever was one, and they went right ahead and sold the job-office without considering ft. The note on which foreclosure was made had gone into the Herkimer County National Bank, and they put in a custodian.

The receipts and expenditures of the Inter-Ocean Company from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1875, were as follows:

Carrier... Western News Company... Semi-weekly Weekly subscriptions.... Total. \$235,827 EXPENDITUEES. Composition...
Interest.
Telegrams.
Correspondence.
Rent (including back rent)
Editorial.
Fasper.
Special composition for tax-list.
Other expenses (including interes

\$306,94

THE VOTE OF FLORIDA.

Mr. Manton Marble's Reply to the State-ment of Mr. Samuel B. McLin. The Chicago Tribune of the 15thl ast. contained the following dispatch from Washington:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 15thi nst. contained the following dispatch from Washington:
THE VOTE OF FLORIDA—INTERESTING NEWS FOR MANTON MARBIE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Social Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Samuel B. Mc-Lin, of the Florida Returning Board, is here. He has been interviewed by the Post. He had come back from New Mexico, the Senate having failed to confirm him for that petty judicial position. Being intercogated upon the subject whether he sold out to secure that place, he made aestatement which will be of a good deal of interest to Mr. Manton Marble, and to the Democrats who are so anxious to have the Southern question investigated. He said he had his commission two months before he consented to accept, and has been very sorry that he did; that he was not promised anything for his action by the Republicans; and adds: "If any promise of any kind was made, I didn't hear of it from our side. I did get an offer from the other side. One of the Democrats who came down to Florian for Tilden's side came out to my house and said to me, 'We've got all the returns, and know for a certainty that Tilden is elected. Now, you've got the making of a President in your hands.' I disclaimed anything of the kind, but he kept insisting. He said, 'We know there's one member of the Board that you control. He'll vote any way you do. Now, if' you'll rise above party, and vote to give the State to Tilden, there's nothing within the power of the Democracy that you shan't have. 'That was Mr. Manton Marble. I told him I would not sell myself for \$1,000,000; that I'd die a poor man first; and he said, 'You needn't die poor if you'll just give the State to Tilden. The Democractic party will make you rich. It is a great-party, and knows how to reward its friends. He will provide for you for life.' I told him I would count the vote according to what I believed to be right. That's the only offer, or anything of the sort, that was ever made to me. It was just the night before the count commenced."

The above dispatch, it will be observed, is simply a transcript of a statement made by Mr. McLin, of the Florida Returning Board, to somebody connected with the Washington Post (Democratic), and printed in that paper. Mr. (Democratic), and printed in that paper.

Marble, however, feels aggreed at its insertion in The Tribuxe, and requests us to republish the following letter from the New York World were far more identified than he, in the popular mind at least, with railroad, bank, and city in-

MARRILE SAW IN FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1878.—To the Editor of the World—Sin: The history of the Florida canvass continues interesting, as anybody might

tive, and Judicial authorities of Florida in every public and possible way—was worked out mainly in four county-returns, thus: They took away about 1.500 votes from the Hilden Electors and 500 votes from the Hayes Electors,—a net gain of nearly 1,000 to the Hayes Electors,—a net gain of nearly 1,000 to the Hayes Electors,—which was ten times more than enough to overbalance the actual majority of 86 which the lowest Tilden Elector had over the highest Hayes Elector, as shown upon the face of the county-returns.

The following toole exhibits the details and methods of the francis:

Vote for Tuden Electors.

Hayes Electors.

Creased. creased. creased. creased.

12,681

CURRENT GOSSIP. THE DYING SOLDIER'S DREAM. young soldier lay, at the close of day, On the servied battle-plain. Vhere all around, on the gory ground, Lay the wounded and the slain; hrough the din of strife, and the tumult rife

He slept in his last sleep low. While from his side, in a sluggish tide, His life-blood ebbed out slow. His charger's cry, lying crippled nigh, As it snorted with fiery breath, Did not disturb his dream, nor curb The train of his thoughts in death; The cannon's crash, and the sabre's clash, Dispelled not his state of calm; His mind was afar from all havon and war-

Twas naught to him that the air was dim With smoke and dust in a haze, For his eyes, though blear, saw vividly clear The sights of his younger days; Mid ruln and wrack, prostrate on his back, He saw what the dying see—

Each several scene of the past serene. From his early infancy. In his vision bright, with a second sight, He saw the calm, blue bay On whose green banks steep he had watched

sheep, And sat all the sunny day; Where, with charms replete, a maiden sweet Oft came with an orphan charge, Whose each winning wile the hours did beguile, As the free flock roved at large. Twas there he had heard from her lips the word

Which had thrilled his heart, love-swelled, As she looked on the ground, and carelessly wound. The skein that her wee sister held; But that promise given was meant for Reaven-On earth it was never fulfilled: For her soul was borne to the Land of Morn; So the Lord of Love had willed.

Ah! real did seem, in his dying dream, The picture of that happy hour— Brightest scene of the past, the fairest and last Brought forth by the brain's mystic power; For, as he still gazed, his arms he upraised, And clasped them, as if in embrace; Then his body tay dead, while his spirit it sped.

With its loved mate, through regions of space.

Malcoln Taylor, A WOMAN'S WORK.

Konsas City Times (Dem.).

The caucus nomination of Gen. John S. Williams as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator in Kentucky shows that the Democracy of that State are now thoroughly saturated with Granger ideas and greenback doctrines. His competitors for the nomination were all committed to the remonetization of the old silver dollar, and to the repeal of the Re-sumption act; but they had not identified themselves with the cause and its fundamental

were far more identified than he, in the popular fluences.

But, another interesting motive power, not discussed or even alluded to in the newscapers, had a good deal to do with the elevation of this Granger to the United States Senate from a seat held thirty years ago in the Lower House of the State Legislature. Gen. Williams is a native of Montgomery County, about 60 years oid, a tall, athletic, fine-looking, impulsive, and high-spirited, but zenial man, and an eloquent speaker. He was a rising young advocate and an active Whng till the War broke out, when he was elected Captain of a company of Keutucky volunteers, of which company the First-Lieutenant was Roger W. Hanson, then only 18, who was afterwards killed a Brigadier General in the Confederate service at the battle of Stone River. The time of his company having expired before they had engaged in a serious battle, they marched 500 miles with him to participate in expected battles between Scott and Santa Anna, and arrived in time take a gallant part in the battle of Cerro Gordo. This frole is what gave the name of "Cerro-Gordo Williams" to their Captain. He then served a year in Mexico as Colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, without having anything to do but garrison-duty in the City of Mexico. After that war he represented Clark County in the Legislature, but never held any other civil office till now, though, from his strong interest in political questions, he always took an active part in party contests. Owning a large farm in the Blue Grass region, he undertook to cultivate a whoie township in Platt County, Illinois, and was conducting perhaps the largest farming operations in that State except those of the Sullivants, when the War between North and South broke out. He was opposed to Secession, but his frank and perhaps violent expressions in regard to the policy of the Republicans made it healthy for him to take a sudden departure, leaving his Illinois possessions to the mercy of creditors and confiscation acts. As a Colonel of Kentucky right Sturday:

THE PRESIDENTIAL GOENT—WILET ME MAXFOOT

THE PRESIDENTIAL (COENT—WILET ME MAXFOOT

THE PRESIDENTIAL (COENT—WILET ME MAXFOOT

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and no man is allowed to take a wife of his own

and no man is allowed to take a wife of his own clan.

The great curse of that country is its superstitions, and it is very hard to get at the bottom facts about their religious belief. They have two names which represent our ideas of God and of the Devil. The Devil is the source of all evil and witchcraft. When a person is sick, he is bewitched by some one, and the sorcerer or sorceres has to be killed. The doctors point them out, and they have to swallow pelson to prove their innocence. This poison is the root of a tree called bundo, belonging to the strychnihe order, but these doctors take it and do not die. Here, if a man sees the new moon over his right shoulder, or his left, it is lucky or unlucky; but there it is unlucky if he sees the new moon abody dare go out of his hut. The queen of witcheraft lives in the moon, and the people of the world are the insects on which witcheraft feeds, and when witcheraft is very hungry she sends the plague and kills more people. Those who have any counection with the spirit in the moon are women and must be in a trance. The people are honest in their beliefs, but of course there is jugglery among them. Among many tribes cannibalism exists, but I think it is a sort of religious feast, as they do not kill people purposely except prisoners of war. As among the Indians, they have no mercy on those taken in war. I made inquiries about this cannibalism; I wanted to know which were best cating, women or men. They all agreed that the women were best. They didn't tell me anything new. for I knew that before. [Laughter.] Their war dance is perfectly terrible. They cover themselves all over with war paint and with elsy that has been saturated with the decayed flesh anbrains from the heads of their dead warriors, which they alway's keep in a particular house in eyery villare. Then they have a dance, and when morning counce each man cuts his hand in several places and lets the blood flow into a large wooden dish, and they rub themselves with that blood and then go to war.

The most

ing with these people. Some of the negroes are very fierce. They would not be so bad if the traders did not bring them such an amount of traders did not bring them such an amount of spirits. It is laughable sometimes to see the missionaries on the deck of a ship and the barrels of rum under the deck, both going to the same place. They are kind to the missionaries, but you know when one gets a little civilized he gets selfish, and they know that where the missionary comes the trader will follow, and they like trade.

SHOOTING A SPY. "Make my peace with Heaven—how can I, and no priest to hear my confession? Take me to Estella, that I may, at least, be judged." "Bah, bah! it's useless your wasting words and time. There is no need to trouble a court-martial. Come, take my advice; either say your prayers in youder corner, or else sit down quiet-ly to a final glass and another cigarette." As may be imagined Francisco did not readily abandon the hope of moving the cabecilla to mercy. He begged and prayed to be allowed to live, he reminded him of many incidents of their boyhood, he promised a considerable sum of, money, which he had hid away, and of which no one knew but himself; he entreated for suf-ficient delay that his wife and child might be sent for: but it was of no avail; the partial money, which he had hid away, and of which no one knew but himself; he entreated for sufficient delay that his wife and child might be sent for; but it was of no avail; the partida chief remained obdurate. At length, growing impatient, the latter said: "Come, since you will neither pray, smoke, nor drink, we had better finish," and he rose to his feet. Francisco, with a bound, was across the room at once, striving to unbar the window which looked out on the back, but he was quickly seized by the two partidas and dragged down. "Now this is behaving foolishly," said Rosas; "you see you are powerless. Again will you have another glass and a smoke? Come, I do not wish to be unfriendly; and I should like to see you as comfortable as possible at the last." "Yes, yes," replied the now thoroughly beaten man, sinking into a chair. "Yes, give me wine, and plenty of it. And see here," he contined, with something like a smile hovering at the corners of his mouth, "see here, since the smoke is to be final, let it be a long one—not a cigarette, but a cigar." The handlord was summoned and desired to replenish the pitcher, and as Rosas possessed nothing but cigarettes he was also told to bring a puro. "The longest and the thickest that you have," echoed Francisco despondently. And so the wine and cigar were brought, and the cabacilla again resumed his seat fronting Francisco, whose glass he kept continually filled. Under the influence of the liquor, the poor wretch grow recklessly humorous, affecting to treat the whole affair as a capital joke, over which he and Rosas would laugh at some lature day. But whenever his somewhat unsteady face rested on the cold, expressionless face of the catacilla, he seemed at once to realize the position, and instinctively he stopped smoking. Then he would quarrel with the quality of the puro, complanting that he could not get it to burn, and making all kinds of difficulties when endeavoring to relight it. Rosas at length started to his feet, saying that he really must bring the matter to an en

that he really must bring the matter to an end.

"A compact is a compact," exclaimed Francisco, in a thick, unsteady voice. "You have agreed to my smoking a last cigar; if you want me to finish, you had better give me one that will draw. Here, it's out again," and he leaned swayingly towards the lamp, missing the wick each time he approached it. Rosas was now pacing to and fro, haiting occasionally to watch the apparently fuffic efforts of the miscrable wretch to rekindle the pure. Suddenly he came to a determination. The revolver-was drawn from its leather sheath; a couple of strides of the sandaled feet brought him silently to the back of the doomed man; the muzule was quickly placed at the nape of the neck; there was a sharp report, and Francisco and his troubles were at an end.

JAPANESE WRESTLING. Chambers' sournal.

In the centre of the amphitheatre a mound has been raised, on which a ring has been formed by banking up the earth to the height of a few inches. Two grave-looking, elderly men, apparently the judges, now seat themselves upon mats on the mound, and, unfurting their paper umbrel'as, light their pipes and commence smoking in dignified composure, while the two wrestlers doff their kimonos commence smoking in dignified composure, while the two wrestlers doff their kimonos (robes), and enter the ring perfectly naked, but for a cloth around the loins. They are very far removed trem our idea of what an athlete ought to be, for, though muscular, they have an ungainly heavinest of figure. Weight is, indeed, thought of such importance in these contests that men are fattened for them like prize cattle, under the mistaken belief that such size is an advantage to the fortunate possessor. A tedious preliminary performance has to be gone through before the actual business of wrestling commences. Each man comes to the centre of thering, and, squarting down in front of his antagonist, raises each leg in turn, and then brings it down heavily on the ground, at the same time striking his thigh smartly with his open hand. I suppose this is meant as a sort of challenge; but it has an extremely ludicrous effect, at least to foreigners, to see two very fat men so employing themselves. Both men now quit the ring and take a draught of water and a plach of salt, while they rub their arms and hands with mud in order that they may get a better hold of each other's naked body. At length they re-enter the ring, and the real struggle now begins. They squat in front of each other, like two huge frogs, and strike their hands together, at the same time uttering a curious hissing noise, which gets louder and louder, till they suddenly fly at each other like angry cats. Heavy blows and slaps are exchanged freely in the effort to close, but umpires are behind each shouting out cautions at any attempted infringement of the rules on either side. When they have fairly got hold of each other many a cunning feint and twist is shown, and the strugglius bedies and limbs entwine so rapidly that the pair look like one gigantic octours. At length the bout is concluded by one man being huried bodily out of the ring into the coving like a bantam cock. Another wrestler, pothing dannted, at once comes forward to try his fortune; while the vanu (robes), and enter the ring perfectly naked, but from the unsympathizing crowd, resumes his kimono with an assumed air of indifference, and vaulabes behind the spectators.

When is water most liable to escape? When it is only half-tide.

What is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat; the other eats too long.

The man who swore off is bagining to observe, with great feeling, "We've got but one life to live, anyway."—Danbury Nees.

With four metallic qualifications a man may With four metallic qualifications a man may feel pretty certain of worldly success. They

are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his neart.

"Pay the bill?" said a gentleman who is well known to collectors as the prince of procrastinators. "I should be happy to do so; but this damp weather has caused my money drawer to

swell, and I cannot get at myfunds. Come the first dry day."

"I say, Jim, if five and a half rods make a perch, how many will make a pickerel?" "You just tell me, first, if two hogsheads make a pipe, how many will make a meerschaum?" The editor of a Virginia paper was asked by a stranger "if it were possible that little town kept up four newspapers." And the reply was: "No; it takes four newspapers to keep up the

A train of cars on a Florida railroad the other day passed a man on horseback, and there was a great hurrahing among the passengers until they discovered that the animal was tied to the fonce.

On a recent trial a witness was asked as to the common sense of Joseph Buckly: "When Buckley was sober," he said, "he was very sensitive—as sensitive as any other man; but when drunk he was very much exaggerated." A gentleman called upon a wealthy friend for a contribution. "Yes, I must give you my mite," said the rich man. "You mean the widow's mite, I suppose," replied the other. "To be sure I do." The gentleman continued: "I will be satisfied with halr as much as she gave. Now, how much are you worth?" "Seventy thousand dollars," he answered. "Give me, then, a check for \$35,000; that will be just half as much as the widow gave, for she gave all she had."

METALLIC CURRENCY.

A Region Where Greenbacks, Silver, and Gold Are Unknown—Bar Iron the Only Medium of Commercial Exchange.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—A class of people

exists in America whose equanimity has never in the least been disturbed by the discussions of the financial problems of the day. They have a peculiar currency of their own. It is both metallic and heavy. It is iron. These people live in Johnson, Carter, and adjoin

both metallic and heavy. It is iron. These people live in Johnson, Carter, and adjoining counties, East Tennessee, an iron region that has recently become famous, though the ores in that locality have been worged for nearly half a century. Iron here is the only available currency. It consists entirely of bars, half-adozen of which can easily be carried upon the shoulder. When a man wants shoes, clothing, coffee suzar, or any or all domestic articles, he shoulders the bars of iron which have been given him in exchange for his labor, goes to a merchant and gets them. It is, in fact, considered a legal-tonder in the settlement of all dues and liabilities. A large quantity of this bar-iron, having been collected by the merchants, it is sent to Knoxville or Bristol, and the cash realized upon it. In that region, too, four varieties of iron can be secured at the rate of \$1 per ton lo bar-iron.

But while these people are satisfied with this currency,—for custom has made it so,—the great mass of the people of Tennessee want a still better currency. They want silver and gold. They want, above all things else, however, silver remonetized, and no stint in its colnage. Silver once remonetized and liberally coined, they won't care a snap whether any more greenbacks are issued. Before the War Tennessee boasted over \$10,000,000 of State and free-bank currency. Now the currency is only estimated to be \$2,500,000. Then every department of industry was kept in operation, and people were prosperous and fiappy. Those were the times of free banks, gold and silver. The demonetization of silver was never dreamed of in those days. It was hoarded up in every conceivable receptacle. When the War came on it was buried. People were not altogether confident the Confederacy would become a separate existence, and, while they put their faith in gold and silver, they spent Confederate money lavishly. When it was discovered that the bottom of that experiment was about to be knocked out. Confederate money of rich deposits of coin left by fright of suddenly growing wealthy by the discovery of rich deposits of coin left by frightened people with the expectation of at some day returning and making themselves comfortable. Even the aid of Spiritualism has been sought, only to lead to disappointment. Some times small good to disappointment. Some times small but seldom. This, however, only served to awaken agreater interest. The camping-grounds and battle-fields have been pretty well overhauled, and many a hole dug with the hope of yone reward. If a tree was blazed near some well-known camping-ground, deep furrows were dug all around it. The blaze was taken to be a mark by which some man might in the future regain buried treasure.

It is claimed here, and not without great justice, that with the currency issued by State and free banks just four times the amount of business was transacted than has been done since the contraction of the currency sand demonetization of silver. All had employment, whereas a large class of people, who would be industrious if the opportunity was afforded them, are now living from hand to mouth.

Silver once remonétized, State credit would rise in the scales, and the payment of the State debt would be an accomplished fact. If the silver measure is defeated, the cause of the repudiationists will be greatly strengthened and encouraged.

BON.

OR SALE—OR EXCHANGE DOWN, BALANCE IN one year—160-acre farmshalf mile from slone (town and depot in Woodbyr County, 1s.); s-room frame.

THE TELEPHONE. That which would have seemed impossible and miraculous a few years since is now regarded as the legitimate fruit of our mental develop ment and inventive genius. The telegraph, sub-marine cable, and, telephone, having each in its successive turn been thought the crowning marvel of the age. That a speech pronounced in Boston should report itself over the wires to an audience in Brooklyn, and a hymn played in New York should be audible in Washington, is indeed wonderful. But is it not equally wonderful that R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, can, through his position system of diagnosis and without seeing the patient, obtain as accurate and perfect a knowledge of most chronic dis-easeas as though he had made a personal examination? And is it not reasonable to suppose that as great progress has been made in the occult sciences as in the more tangible and readily-demonstrable problems of metaphysics, where each new invention is but the logical sequence of the one that precedes it? The failsequence of the one that precedes it? The fall-ure of physicians to fulfill their promises has created a widespread feeling of distrust; but is it fight to condemn all physicians because the greed or ignoranne of a fee induced them to do wrong? Many are prejudiced against Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and erroneously fancy them to be "cure-alls," but has not the Doctor repeatedly disclaimed their ability to cure cancer or give other than temporary relief where the lung was half wasted away? By dealing fairly with the people he has carned their confidence, and built up a practice so large in the treatment of chronic diseases that the erection of the Grand Invalias' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., to accommodate his patients, became a necessity. At an expense of nearly half a million dollars he has erected the largest and most complete sanitarium in the world.-Buffalo News.

CORRECTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 16. -In an FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 16.—In an article in your paper dated Dec. 30, and headed "Chief Joseph: Talk Between the Head of the Nez Perces and the Great Chief from Chicago," there seems to have been either some misunder-standing of a question given to me by the reporter who talked with me when at the Nez Perces Indians' camp, or an unintentional misrepresentation in the printed article, or misconception of what I stated. These are the points: "I asked Chapman why Gen. Howard did not prevent Joseph from leaving?" (this was supposed to have been saked by the reporter), but my understanding of his question was, "Is Gen. Howard" or "was he responsible for this war?" and my answer was, "No: I believe at heart that he sympathizes with those Indians, but that the order coming from higher authority had to be obeyed." And, though I did not then say so, I now say that Howard, as a true soldier, used every exertion and effort focompel them to go on the reservation peaceably, but when of no avail he resorted to force of arms, as ordered by the Government, and pursued the Indians clentlessly. Respectfully, etc. ordered by the Government, and pursued the in dians relentlessly. Respectfully, etc. A. Q. CHAPMAN.

Corruption at Harvard.

Boston Globs.

A story apparently well vouched for is current at Harvard, which indicates that corruption is not entirely confined to low-bred politicians. It is stated that for as long as three years past a systematic purchase by students of examination papers from the printer has been going on. By opening their purses freely certain wealthy students in various classes have thus been enabled to get hold of the questions beforehand which were to be asked at the examination, so as, with judicious cramming, to pass a perfect paper. As many as twenty members of the last graduating class at harvard, it is claimed, would have failed to pass the examinations for the degree of A. B. but for this underhand purchase system. The corruption has but recently come to the cars of the Faculty, and the printer who has been making money by a breach of trust has been discharged. This is the second case of students buying up examina-

tion papers of recent occurrence,—the first be-ing the bribery of a tutor by freshmen to show the paper he was to give at an examination about to take place.

FLOBIDA.

By Nature the Seat of a High Civilination.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Tallahasse, Fia., Jan. 17.—In a former letter on riorida, I attributed the wonderful productions of the country to two powerful physical agents, viz: heat and humidity. I will sow endeavor to show that Florida possesses the two areat physical conditions which make a country the seat of a high civilization.

These conditions are soil and climate—the soil regulating the returns made to any given amount of labor, the climate regulating the energy and constance of the labor itself.

The returns which reward labor are governed by the fertility of the soil, which is itself regulated partly by its chemical admixture and composition, partly by the extent to which, from rivers or from other natural causes, the soil is irrigated, and partly by the beat and humidity of the atmosphere.

Under the powerful and invariable influences of heat and moisture, the soil of Florida produces at a minimum cost of labor all of the materials necessary for the subsistence of man, while on the other hand, by reason of the almost insular position of the Bate, it is brought directly under those atmospheric influences which are favorable to an uninterrupted exercise of energy and constancy of labor. There is no instance of any country being civilized by its own efforts, unless it has possessed one of these conditions in a very favorable form; and where both conditions are possessed, wealth and intellectual progress and refinement have distinguished the people.

Of all the results which are produced among a people by their climate and soil the accumulation of wealth is the most important. For although the progress and refinement have distinguished the people.

Of all the results which are produced among a people by their climate and soil the accumulation of wealth is the most important. For although the progress and refinement have distinguished the people.

Of all the results which are produced among a people by their climate and soil the accumulation of wealth is the

The civilization of Egypt was due to a fertile soil, causing an abundant return. In Europe it was a happier climate, causing more successful

labor.

A country so favored as to possess both of these civilizing forces, may become the seat of a high civilization.

In Florida, the genial nature of the soil will secure to man the wealth upon which the acquisition of knowledge and subsequent progress of civilization depends; while the climate will sustain his energies and stimulate his labor, and thus render effective and permanent his ultimate progress.

J. E. Shiring. mate progress.

Turkish Fatalism.

Eviseroum Correspondence London Neces.
Fourteen men were condemned to be shot a short time ago for cowardice in the field. They were placed in a row, and a company told off to shoot them, but after the first volley three were found to be only wounded, so they were orought to the hospital to be cured, if possible. They had run their chance, and, according to Turkish religion. Fate saved them, and most likely, when well enough, will be drafted back to their regiment, if it happens to exist at the time.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES THE TRABUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where accertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received untile of clock p. m. during tay week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

C. H. WILCOX, Bookseller and Stationer, 170
Twenty-second-th. neap-Wabash-av.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madison-st. near Western-av.
EOBLET THRUMENTON, west-Side News Depot, 1
Bine Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.

GEORGE HKNRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 230 Division-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jewer, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-82,000-HALF DOWN, BALANCE IN one rear-160-acre farmhaif mile from Slone (fown and depot in Woodbury County, Ia.); 4-room frame dwelling, new; all fenced; 100 acres under plow; sheds for 100 cattle; good water; the hand the very best. Now if you want to make \$2,500 clear, buy this farm; it is No. 1; owner wants money; the soil is the very best black loam. You may look for 12 months and not find such a bargain.

\$228 per acre—188-acre farm all under fence, good 7-room house, barns, 2 orchards, listing water, 5 miles from Woodstock, 3 miles from Crystal Laka, in Melenry County, Ill., \$1.500 down; it is only 40 miles from Chicago. We will give 60 il oyears time at 8 per cent for balance of payment.

Court-fouce in Chicago, house of 4 rooms, 15 acres plowed, balance meadow, all fenced. 1 mile from depot, 1 mile south of the County Farm. Here you can make a nice living and have a home right in the edge of the city, and you will never flux such a bargain again.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

again.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-S100 PER ACRE, 105-ACRE FARM,
I hart mile from the depot at LaGrange; good,
6-room framed dwelling, good barn, orchard, lasting
water; isnd the very best; 13 miles west of city, on C.,
B. & Q. R. R.; half down, balance on time; this is a
bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES, FOR SALE-CHEAP FOR CASH, A HAY PRESS
press with a good run of custom; also horses and
wagon, two scales, and everything necessary for the
business; the owner wishes to sell on account of sickness. Call or address, No. 278 Maxwell-st, near Haisted.

sted.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FIRST-class stock of millinery and fancy goods; old estab-lished and paying business, in Central Illinois. Good reason given for selling. References: Messra. Gago ilros. & Co., and Keith Bros., Chicago. Address for particulars, L. MAICK, Pekin, III. protections, L. Malex, Pekin, Ill.

POR SALE—THREE VALUABLE PATENTS, OR or exchange on cash basis for furniture and general merchandise, small percentage cash. For particulars address & 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PARLOR BAGATELLE TABLE, AT the Parker Home. Madison and Halsted-sta.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE CHEAR—ONLY PAPER in a prosperous, growing town: official county paper. For fail particulars address B. L. HARDING, Murray, Is.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE EAGLE CARRINGS Painting Company for sale, on account of the owner leaving the city. A rare chance for an active man to acquire an interest in a nice business. Call from 10 to 12 a. m.

HORSES AND CABRIAGES. A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SECOND-burgies, new speeding wagon. Ten Broeke's make, six-seat rockaway, and others, that will be sold very cheap. We sise have in slock a large assortment of our well-known business and pleasure burgies, and a full drockaway, could have been speeding to the state of the season CO., 500 to 396 Wabssh.av.

POR SALE-A GOOD WORK HORSE, 7 YEARS of age, and weighing between 1,300 and 1,400 pounds; warranted a good worker in single and double, and to be sold reasonable, as the owner has no further use for him. Apply at 19 Harmon-court, between Michigan and Wabssh-ava.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LI. CASH PAID FOR GENTLEMEN'S CAST-OFF
A clothing. Orders by mail promptly sitended to.
PHILIP SIMON, 1921 State-sis. hear Thirtieth.
A. GOODRICH. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 194 DEARGRAIN COMMISSION MEN-I DESIRE TO MAKE
GRAIN COMMISSION MEN-I DESIRE TO MAKE
GRAIN COMMISSION MEN-I DESIRE TO MAKE
GRAIN COMMISSION MEN-I DESIRE TO MAKE
Arrangements with some good bouse to make advances on grain and sell same for Eastern shipment;
will give good security. Address 198, Tribune office.
LOUISA: THEY WANT SIX YOUNG LADIES TO
sting and one pignisk at Winter Garden, 570 Statest. Call there and make arrangements.

BOOKS.

ASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORK always bring good prices. Before you sell you marry see CHAPIN. corner Madisou and Dearborn-sis

Hibrary see CHAFIN. Correct Statistics and Desirotra as.

IBRARIES WANTED: HighREST PRICE FAID

I Gretandard books SMITH'S Chesp Bookstore,

IN Madison at.

EROUSEHOLD GOODS.

POR SALE - Salving PARLOR BEDSTEAD,

listre sure, good as new, a pargain. Call at Room

4, 64 West Madison at.

Pitte-Phoof Waltehouse, so West Monnol for furniture, merchandile, carriages, etc. Losse in any amount: legal interest. Cash for stocka of goods FOR SALE POR SALE ICE AT MORRIS, ILL, 100 TONS ICE Apply to JOHN ASBOIT, MOTTA III. LOST AND POUND.

A GOOD REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO THE finder of a safe key. Please return it to less Washington-sk. hetween Lasaile-st. and Fifth-af.

PRUSICALA

FOR SALE-A FINE ROSEWOOD-CASED BILL-light table at a bargain. See the same as Se-plicy bild lighter.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Mockhespers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS WILL FIND
employment by calling on BURROWS & GAW,
Room 14, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS STONE-CUTTERS. Apply corner Lake and Lincoln-sta

MISCOILARS and Lincoln-ets.

MISCOILARS OR LADY CANvassers for the city, also accests and canavassers in
every city and tows in the Northwest, to introduce enthreiv new articles. Address BUSINESS, 311 Wabsab-av,
WANTED—AMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO TAKK
orders for Aldine, 1878, the art journal of America. Apply to MOONEY & SNART BROS., 145 South
clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN WITH FROM 35 TO 325
for a business paying 130 per cents; no competition. Apply at Room 5, 164 Madison-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TO MAKE 250 WERKLY,
anywhere, with some cash capital. L. P. SWIFF,
70 Dearborn-st., Room 14, Chicago.

MANTED—MEN TO SELE, GLASS CUTTERS

WANTED-MEN TO SELL GLASS CUTTERS and sharpeners, solder chromos, frames, stationers, and 100 fast-selling ratent articles; best terms given. American Novelty Company, 186 State-st, WANTED-MEN TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDs; describes agents goods; circulation 10,000; fifth year; 3 months, 10c; 1 year, 25c. JAMES P. SCOTT, 50 Dearborn-st. WANTED MEN IN EACH STATE FOR THE DE-tective service, and to repose crime. Pay liberal, Address ARRICAN AND KUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE COMPANY, Cincinnast, O.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FORGENERAL HOUSE work, must be a good cook, washer, and tronger, Sweds or Norwegian preferred. Call to-day as 67 Rhoder-4r., near Thirty-second-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework: also a nurse girl. Apply Tues-day at 522 Calumet-av. WANTED-AT THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation Employment Eureau, 91 Kas. Washington-st., a competent cook; German or American.
WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN GIRL COMPETENT
to do dining-room and chamber work, at 181
West Lake-st. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSEWORE at 304 West Indiana-st. Inquire in store.

WANTED - EXPERIENCED BOOK-FOLDERS
Inquire at 112 Monroe-st., Builetin Printing Co WANTED-SIX LADY AGENTS; \$15 PER WEEL Room 22 Exchange Building, corner Clark at

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

ITUATION WANTED-BY A MARRIED MAN
good penman, experienced in office work, and well
equalitied in city. References good. R & Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PENALE. Domestics.
CITUATION WANTED-BY RESPECTABLE GER
man girl for second or general housework in a
American family, references given if required. Ad
dress 108, Tribune office. STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as reheral servant. Apply at 486 Park av.

STUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent American girl to do account work or general housework in a private family. Call or address M. 683 State-81. upstatirs. SITUATION WANTED-AS CHAMBERMAID IN A hotel. Address Miss P. 200 Foreign-at. city SITUATION WANTED-AS A COOK IN A BOARD ing house. Best of references. Call, for two days at 284 West Lake-st. at 294 West Lake-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLY competent German girl to cook or do general housework. Country preferred. References. centered., third floor.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL, 10 do kitchen work or general housework; good references. Call at 781 Wabash-av.

SCAMSTRONGES.

SITUATION WANTED BY A PRACTICAL MAchinist and engineer, who is also a steamfilter. to
take charge of a building or manufactor, city or country. Best of references. Address M. 276 South Morganest. or O'Keefe's steamfitting sinop, 145 Fifth av. NTUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady as seamstress in an American or German family understands dressmaking perfectly. Address 1 98, ribune office.

Nurses.

NUTUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children or to help to do housework.

Sall, for three days, as 134 North Feorla-st. Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN WANT OP
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Halfed'st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY YOUNG LADY AGED
17: any respectable light work, office, etc., lives at
home; accustomed to business; reference exchanged;
32 per week. Address Res, Tribun office. ITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS IN THE country, near Unicago or Milwaukee; will also do wing. Can give unexceptional call at 712 Fulton-st.

TO RENT-Two-story and basement brick dwellings, 3, 7, and 18 Groveland-court, and 4211 Langley-av., near Forty-far-ist, 515 a month.
Large frame dwelling with furnace and barn, 49 Twenty-second-st.

Twenty-second-st.
WEST SIDS.
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, with brick bare. 634 West Adams-4., 530 a month.
Two-story and basement brick dwellings, 2 Campbell Park and 301 and 300 Oakley-st., 515 a month.
Two-story frame, brick foundation, 10 rooms, 91 Seciety av.
Nice frame cottage, 260 West Harrison-st., near Hal-sted.

TO RENT-VERY PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED rooms, cheap for the winter, at 145 State-at.

TO BENT-es CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House-Handsomely furnished rooms, cheap, strangers can reduce expenses here.

North Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, 22 TO 83. 50 PER week, with fire, convenient to business centre. 137 Michigan sa., near Clark, TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-THE STORE 128 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
P. D. HAMILTON, Room 1, 128 South Clark-St.
TO RENT-MARBLE-FRONT STORE, STATESt. near Congress; rent almost nothing. C. S.
WALLER, 41 Clark-St., Room 11.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-ROOMS FOR PRINTING-office; space required equal to 60x100 feet; second or third floor; must be centrally located, well-ighted, and cheap; would be taken for a term of years. Ad-dress Az. Tribune office. and cheap; would be taken for a term of years. Address A. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-THREE OR FOUR UNfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, within boundary of Haisted-ste, Centre-av., Madison, and Harrison-sta; references. Address Re8, Tribune.

WANTED-TO RENT-A COMPLETELY FURnished house suitable for first-class boarders, in a good location on the North Side. Address, for three days, HALE, 170 Twenty second-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-FROM MAY 1. BY A REmust be between Fulton and Adams, and May and Horne-sta; must be in good repair. Address Q 88, Tribune office.

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CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Of overy description at GOLD'SMIP'S Loan and Fullion office (licensed), 59 East Madison-st. Established 1848.

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Pleasant front rooms nicely furnished; good board at reduced rates. House quiet and respectable.

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Single rooms with board from \$5 to \$7 per week; transient rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets, \$4

BOARDING-NOS. 591, 398, 338, AND 397 STATE-Bet., Clarence House, four blocks south of the Palmer House-Board, with room per day, 91, 50 and \$2: a week, 54, 57, and 58. Rooms well furnished; board first-class.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, 58, 50 per week; without board, 52 and 52.50; day board, 53 and 52.50; day board, 54 per week.

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Rate, 51 per day,

TO EXCHANGE, TO EXCHANGE-AT \$1.50 PER ACRE. 1, 200 acres splendid farming or grasing lead in two bodies of \$00 acres each, in Graham county, North Carolina, a portion covered wish the best walnut, oak, hickory, and imple timber; raifroad now being built which will put it in direct communication with the markets. No better land for stock relaing in the country, Healthy dimate, 25 miles from Hime Eddee. Will take goods, horses, carriages, jeweiry, or planes, or any good city or town rue estate. This shoulded perfect and no taxes due. T. B. BUYD, Moom 7, 179 Madison-1.

TO EXCHANGE-NICE SOUTH-SIDE CORNER. T. grocery; good trade; weeth about \$2,200; will russandee to doubte the money every part, party lyings is the city; want clear house and lov. TURLINSON, keom 29, 116 Washington-91.

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PERSONAL

PERSONAL—SUNDAY, 20TH INST., JESU, Church—Will the citarty guidlensay that shows courteen that shows courteen that shows a courteen that shows a courteen that shows a courteen that shows a courteen that the courteen that shows a courteen that shows a courteen that the cou

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BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel. AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre-treet, between Clark and LaSalle. McVicker's Theatre.

Haverly's Theatre

THESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1878.1

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday, and grain was dull. Mess pork closed 15c per bri lower, at \$10.70 for February and \$10.85@10.87% for March. Lard closed 75@10 per 100 lbs lower, at \$7.30@7.32% for February and \$7.37%@7.40 for March. Meats were easier, at 4c per h for boxed shoulders and \$5.80 per cwt for do short ribs. Whisky was dull, at \$1.03 per gallon. Flour was tame. Wheat closed 1½c lower, at \$1.02% for January and \$1.02% for February. Corn closed easier, at 40%c spot and 30%c for February. Oats closed at 20% c spot and 20% c for seller February. Rye was dull, at 51c. Barley closed &@lc lower, at 51% c asked for February and 52% c for March. Hogs were active and 5%10c low at \$3.85% 05. Cattle were dull and weak. Sales were at \$2.25% 4.62%. Sheep were nominally unchanged, at \$3.00% 4.50. The exports from the seaboard vesterday included 76.000 hybra flow. changed. at \$3.00@4.50. The exports from the seaboard yesterday incinded 76,000 brls flour, 1,141,000 bu wheat, 1,202,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats, 50,000 bu rye, 8,050 brls pork, 6,446,000 lbs lard, and 15,226,000 ibs meats. New York reports 2,278,000 bu wheat, 964,000 bu corn, and 1,644,000 bu oats in store. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 298 cars wheat, 237 cars corn, 62 cars oats, 38 cars rye, 82 cars arley. Total, 717 cars, or 279,000 bu. One hundred collars in gold would buy \$101.75½ in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 7-16 and sterling exchange at \$4.86%.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 98%.

There is a prospect that the State Savings depositors will shortly have the pleasure of mall a modicum of what is due will be a blessing in these dreary winter days to the ds whose earnings disappeared in the

Soldiering in the Mexican army is not an affair of flowery beds of ease. President Draz has inaugurated a system of industry ishment to the extent of the law. The public is not in a temper to tolerate any delays, kept out of mischief and earn their pay. He has set them to work at draining the Mexican Valley and improving the roads.

The Methodist ministers of Chicago have future endless punishment of the wicked leaving as unsettled as ever the question of ise kind of Hell that is to have no end. Now the Baptist ministers have undertaken the discussion of the "Present Out-look of the Doctrine of Future Punish-

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada giving the Eastern railroad combination uch uneasiness by refusing to enter fully into the little game of the "magnates" squeeze the people on freight going East. It is possible that, as heretofore, individual avarice may stand between shippers and the much more dangerous aggression of combined and organized greed.

Gen. Banks, of the anti-subsidy State of sidy of \$15,000 per mile for 600 miles of exion of the Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad to El Paso, there to connect with osed that the gift of \$9,000,000 shall be proposed that the girt of co., the value of the united States Treasury.

The excitement attendant upon the antinese agitation in San Francisco has taken he form of a run upon some of the savings anks, but there is an excellent prospect not inly that the banks will be able to pull ngh in good shape, but that quiet will be in a great measure restored in consequence of the proffer of the railroad potentates to furnish employment to 1,000 men at \$1 per

ed a memorial in favor of the remo of silver and asking Congress to pass the from citizens of a number of counties in New York, were yesterday presented by Mr. Conkling in the United States Senate. Evies Senate. Evidences are accumulating that the goldites by no means represent the unanimous sentiment in the Empire State.

The French Chamber of Deputies, like the Congress of the United States, is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and the Republican majority has members, and the Republican majority has of late exercised very freely its power by unseating Deputies of the Right whose election is claimed to have been attended with irregularities. An attempt was yesterday made by the minority to impose a check upon what is asserted to be an abuse of numerical supremacy by moving the adoption of a rule requiring that hereaf-ter a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to date an election. The measure was tly opposed by GAMBETTA, who moved the previous question in order to put an end to the debate, and it was ordered by a vote

Ways and Means on the revision of the tariff are approaching completion, and the main satures of the bill have been agreed

over which the hottest fight has been had, and it is proposed to levy an impost of two cents per pound on coffee and ten cents per pound on tea. The number of the 2,000 articles now scheduled in the Tariff law will be reduced to less than 300, a large portion of the difference being account for by the entire omission of any free list, all articles not named being admitted free of duty. As nearly as possible a specific dute will be imposed in place of the present mixed system of specific, ad calorem, and compound, none of the latter being allowed. It is expected that the bill, when it leaves shape to pass the House without serious op-

Judge McALLISTER has decided that the removal of the West Park Commissioners by the Governor was illegal, and that conse-quently the old Commissioners are legally entitled to the office. He decides that the original Park act of 1869 has not been anged in any way by the Constitution nor by any subsequent legislation, and that the mode of appointment and of removal, estab-lished by that act, remains in full force. That act provides that the Commissioners may be removed for certain causes, afte trial and hearing by the Circuit Court, and that, Judge McAILISTER decides, is the only mode by which the Commissioners may or can be legally removed. An appeal will be taken, and the matter will go to the Supreme Court.

The flight of fugitives from all parts of

Roumelia to Constantinople continues at an appalling rate. It is estimated that 300,000 Turks are fleeing from the wrath of the savage Bulgarians, who, smarting under a hundred years of cruelty and out rage practiced by their Turkish mas-ters, can with difficulty be restrained from executing a fearful retribution now that their traditional enemies are on the losing side. While this vast army of the homeless, helpless, panic-stricken is rushing to Constantinople for refuge, and perishing by hundreds on the way, the Ottoman Government and the Sultan are making preparations to themselves fly from the Imperial City at a day's notice. It has been resolved by the Porte to vacate as soon as the victorious Russians advance to a point on the Adrianople Rallroad within that the Bulgarians could do will hardly surpass the state of things that will soon be brought to pass in Constantinople.

capture by the police of the brutal murder-ers of Hugh McConville. It will be remembered that these two young fiends de-liberately went into a butcher's shop, seized a knife, and went out with the declaration that they would kill the first person they met. The first persons they met were Mr McConville and his niece. One of them mmediately attacked the latter, and when her uncle attempted to rescue her the other brute cut him with the knufe in such a booking manner that he has since died. A more inhuman or shockingly cruel murder never occurred in the records of crime. There was an entire absence of provocation, and the only motive these fiends had was the bloodthirsty determination that the night should not pass without the death of some one. Had it been only a woman or a little child they had first met, the result would have been the same. It may be as well, therefore, to suggest to the authorities that the people of this city will demand their speedy trial and pun-ishment to the extent of the law. The pubmy maudlin sympathy, or any legal tecl nicalities that will stand in the way. If by any possible means they are allowed to escape, an indignant public sentiment will find a way to execute the laws outside of the courts, and will make it besides exceedingly unpleasant for other roughs and thugs with which Chicago is infested. The authorities should beware lest they unchain the tiger.

CONSPIRING WITH ENEMIES.

The most serious charge made against President HAYES by the cabal of politician who feel that they have been neglected is, that he has manifested a disposition to desert the Republican party. This has been persistently urged in the face of the Cincinnati platform of the Republican party, to which the President rigidly adheres, and in spite o his letter of acceptance, which was univer-sally applauded by Republicans, and contains the pledges to which he is bound. To prove the charge of a desertion of his party, the cabal of politicians began by condemning his withdrawal of troops from the Southern States, -as if it were a cardinal principle of the Republican party to maintain an army in the South for the benefit of the carpet-baggers! They followed this up by making war to El Paso, there to connect with don of the Southern Pacific. It is of the Republican party demanded that the that the gift of \$9,000,000 shall be tain politicians and by their retainers, dependents, and strikers! They then resented openly the Administration's efforts at improving ne character of the Civil Service, as tho the Republican party were fundamentally opposed to Civil-Service reform! Finally, little Mr. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, was trotted out with a lot of incongruous and irresponsible rumors involving certain of the President's friends in an alleged compact with the Democrats to secure a Congressional confirmation of the Electoral Commission's decision, and to hold the Returning Boards of Louisiana and Florida to their count. This was intended to be the basis of a Congressional investigation to be investigated by the cabal, but the political soreheads seem to have thought better of it. All these develop-ments and machinations had the single pur-pose of impressing upon the country that President HAYES contemplated a breach with the party that elected him because he had cut loose from the machine politicians who

had been allowed to run it. All this has a special significance just now, when the statement comes from Washington that Mr. Conkline himself, the self-constituted leader of the cabal, began at the very outset of President Harm's Administration to intrigue with Democratic leaders to break down the new Administration. What was this, if not a desertion of the Republican party by the very men who have since been party by the very men who have since been engaged in the effort to fix that stigma upon President HAYES himself? Mr. CONKLING had in his mind the dispensation of the New York patronage. This, and a former jealousy, prompted him to exert all his power to defeat the confirmation of Mr. EVARTS as Secretary of State. Even if it be admitted that Mr. CONKLING was institled. that Mr. Conkling was justified in a personal opposition to Mr. Evants (though this has not been apparent), his preten-But the present story goes that Senator Earon presented himself in a Democratic caucus about that time and announced that

with the Republicans opposed to Evarts, he and his friends would unite with the Democrats, and together they could dictate term and conditions against any other officer of the Cabinet nominated." This was in effect a proposition for a Democratic alliance, of-fensive and defensive, against the new Administration. The story may not be true in its details. Senator Earon may not have been the agent of the negotiation. The terms may not have been precisely as they are stated. But there are reason ing the story in its essentials. Some confirmation may be found in another statement, which has been generally believed, to the effect that at one time Conkurno had a speech actually prepared in which he pro-posed to antagonize the decision of the Electoral Commission in order to vent his spleen at failing to receive the Cincinnati nomination. It is certain that he looked to the Democrats to eke out his majority in sustaining his opposition to the confirmation of the New York officials nominated by President HAYES to take the places held by Mr. Conkling's friends. There are reasons enough, then for believing that Senator Conkline en Democrats under the condit

Let us hear no more of President HAYES party apostacy from this source. Men who have already played the part of deserters, and who seem to be ready at any time for ersonal ends to combine with political oponents at the sacrifice of their own party nterests, cannot with grace or force charge similar purpose upon others. Mr. Cong-LING can scarcely claim under these circum stances to speak in the name of the Republic an party of the United States.

should help him defeat the confirmation of

EVARTS as Secretary of State, and he, in com-

pensation, should thereafter aid them in em-

parrassing and harassing President HATES

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

The young King of Spain will during this week marry his cousin, the Princess Mer-CEDES. The world will look on unnoved. The Cabinets of all Europe are unlisturbed: the marriage has not the slightest political significance, and hence the young couple may hope to live together undis ed by revolutions or foreign wars growing out of their affections. The families who have reigned in Spain have in their times furnished wives, and sometimes hasbands, to all the Royal families in Europe; there is hardly a Royal family now in Europe that loes not count among its ancestors many Spanish Princes, and especially Princess The intermarriages of Spanish Princes with the English Princes were in old time quite numerous. Thus, RICHARD I. (Cœur de Lion) took for wife a Princess of Navarre, while his sister ELEANOR married AL PONSO VIII. of Castile. EDWARD I. married a Castilian. JOHN of Gaunt, the founder of the House of Lancaster, married Constance, heiress of Castile, while his brother, the Duke of York, married Isabella of the same family. Thus the houses of York and Lancaster, afterwards competing under the white and red rose for the Britisl Crown, date from these marriages with Spain Some generations later, PHILIP II. of Spain claimed the English throne as a descendant of John of Gaunt. The next conspicuous marriage between England and Spain was that of CATHERINE, daughter of FERDINAN and Isabella, who married, first, ARTHUR Prince of Wales, and then HENRY VIII Out of this marriage grew HENRY's quarrel with the Church of Rome. Queen MARY, who married PHILIP II. of Spain.

rovince, HENRY III. of Navarre became he famous HENRY IV. of France, introduc ing to the French throne the house of Bouron. The marriage of FERDINAND of Aragon and Isabella of Castile resulted in the onsolidation of the Spanish monarchy, n the discovery of America by Colum sus, and gave to Spain the great power which it subsequently enjoyed. The famous Emperor Charles V. was a son of this marriage. During the century that followed, Spain was represented by marriage in nearly all the monarchies of Europe,—France, En-gland, Poland, Denmark, Sicily, Naples, Hungary, Portugal, and Austria,-furnished several Emperors of Germany, and was also osely connected with all the minor States. About 1640, Louis XIII. of France married ANNE MARIA, sister of PHILIP IV. of Spain, and two generations later this mar-riage led to the war of the Spanish Succession, in which, for thirteen years, England. Germany, and Holland were engaged in active war with France. That war ended in 700 by the recognition of the French Bourbon Prince as King of Spain by the title of PHILIP V.

After Navarre ceased to be a Spanish

FEBDINAND VII. was married four times, and by the last marriage only had children two girls, Isabella and Maria Louisa .and 3 years old, he got into his grave, eaving to his country a legacy of war, intrigue, scandal, civil strife, and revolution, which have continued ever since. Before he died he set aside the law which limited the succession to the male line, whereupon his brother, Don Carlos, claimed the throne, and for years waged a war so cruel and bloody that the nations of Europe had to intervene in the name of humanity. His descendants have since then renewed the contest at interval The baby Isabella was declared Onean, and in 1846, when she was 16 years old and her ister 14, was married, through the intrigue of the French King Louis Philip, to a notoriously imbecile Spanish nobleman, her cousin. The Queen's sister was at the same time married to the Duke of Montpensier son of Louis Philip. We need not repea the familiar story as to the end sought by this scandalous intrigue. The marriages took place in October, 1846. The Queen remained childless for several years, while her sister the Duchess had several children. In 1851 the Queen had a daughter, and the after several other Princesses had been born, ALFONSO was born in 1857, and the whole scheme of the dishonest marriage, so far as it intended the succession of the Montpensier family, was defeated. In 1868 Isabella was dethroned, and eventually her son, now in his 21st year, was declared King. His intended wife is Maria Mercepes, fifth child of the French Duke of Montpensier, and was born in 1860. After nearly fifty years of civil war, revolution, and general decay in the Kingdom, growing out of the fourth have a Royal marriage, founded on the re-affection of the parties interested and undis-turbed by any political difficulties, domesti

or foreign. The crown will descend to the

of FERDINAND, thus blending again the famlies of the French and Spanish Bourbon It is possible that, of all the sons of Louis PRILIP, MONTPENSIER alone will have a de-

seendant on any throne.

This marriage will probably have the effect of strengthening the direct line against the Carlists, and of relieving Spain from the civil war of succession cbronic since 1833. The ex-Queen Isabella while triumphing in the undisputed royalty of her son, finds herself, and she is yet young woman, a political outcast. Her mother was one of the sharpest politicians in Europe in her day, but ISABELLA has never been a success in any respect. Shamelessly defrauded in her marriage, she was driven to take revenge on the conspirators, even at the sacrifice of the personal respect of civilized nations, and at the cost of making her name synonomous with womanly shame. She is as much a social as she is a political outcast, and all Spain protests against her return, even as a guest at the marriage of her son, the King.

A BLOW FROM HALSTEAD. from the shoulder again. As usual, some-thing heavy has fallen. In a recent article the New York Public mawkishly lamented that a man like Mr. HALSTEAD "should throw away a future that was worth much in bow ing to a gust of excitement that will pass just as the Granger agitation passed, leaving nothing but lasting shame behind." This brought Mr. HALSTEAD to the front. He wrote a letter to the Public, which the editor admits "to be the strongest defense yet made of his position on that question." Said ditor lamentably failed, also, in his attempt o attack this position. Mr. HALSTEAD mi have made one point against the Public's declaration which he omitted, viz. : The Granger movement to which he refers was very far from the disgraceful failure which the Public intimates. That movement came from the people. It brought the railroad to about the first recognition of the fact that the public have rights which the railroads are bound to respect. It went to excesses in some cases, but it attained its main purpos in securing from the Legislatures and the Courts (including the highest tribunal in the nation) the permanent settlement of the chief issue in favor of the people. The silver movement will likewise accomplish as

Mr. HALSTEAD, in his letter to the Public rests the case where it properly belongs,— on the Coin act of March 18, 1869, and the Refunding act of July 14, 1870, and warm the money-lenders and bondholders that they cannot afford to inaugurate the practice of changing the original contract. He repel as insolent and infamous (which are about the proper words) the attempt to associat "this old-fashioned hard-money doctrine"that is, silver and gold-with the inflation of an irredeemable currency and the repudia tion of contracts. The real silver mer hard-money men, and advocate restoration of the silver dollar are . as the only practicable and fair means of at aining resumption. Mr. HALSTEAD makes bold argument in favor of free and unlimite coinage. He says plumply that there can-not be too much real money, and he does not want the officers of the Government exposed to temptation by giving them opportunities for private speculations and dis-criminating between packages of silver offered for coinage. He demands that the metal be made money and not treated as merchandise. His concluding paragraph is so strong that it should be quoted in its own

words. He says: money, in violation of all sound principles of commercial and monetary science; in disregard of the plainest lessons of history; in manifest opposition to the interests of this nation as a debtor and a producer of silver (more in debt than any other nation, and a greater producer of precious metals than any other); in cerision of the clearest laws for the interpretation of contracts that can be found upon the statute-books; in contempt of popular rights; and in disrespect of the losses and sufferings of the people. —I am regretful to be convinced by these things, that there is in this country a power great and unscrupulous, arrogantly asserting its drvine right to rule over the people in the name of the financial integrity that it misconstrues and brutaily disregards. The gold policy is not good for America. Between Europe, representing gold, and Asia, standing for silver, it is excellent that this continent should have the double stancard. The double standard is the world and for the people who do the world's work, against the enemies of silver,—the poor man's "old reliable" money, good though all the banks break and the nations fail. The abolishment of silver as money would be a disaster of inconceivable proportions; and America, the producer of silver, and overshadowed by debt, would be idiotic to sid in fragging upon herself her greater share in so produgious a misfortune to the 'people at large and to the industries of mankind.

We fancy that the Eastern editors who

We fancy that the Eastern editors who pander to the gold clique will do well to reat the silver question in a general way, and not single out Mr. HALSTEAD as a target for their epithets. They are apt to get the worst of it, if they do.

THE KASHGAR WAR.

A brief dispatch from London, dated the oth, says: "It is reported that the Chinese 20th, says: have captured the City of Kashgar." It is fair that the Turko-Russian war should occupy the lion's share of the public prints for nearly a year and the Kashgar war, fought in the old home of the Turks. receive no attention. As there are probably few of our readers who have been aware of the Kashgar war at all, and as there may be many who know but little about Kashgar, a short sketch of the situation may not be un interesting. Kashgar is the most important State in Turkestan, or Tartary, as it is better known, a province extending from the Caspian Sea eastward, bounded on the north by the Russian dominions and on the south by Persia and India. The province is divided into two great divisions, East and West Turkestan. The latter division, which was formerly set down on the maps as Independent Tartary, comprises the Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara, which Russia annexed two years ago, to the consternation of England, who saw in this aggrandizement of territory another menace of Russia to her Indian possessions. East Turkestan has been more familiarly know as Chinese Tartary, and includes seven provincial governments hitherto under the rule of Kashgar, the principal State. Both province have been the theatre of continual warfare In the western province, back almost mythological days, the Persians and Turanians fought for possession, the latter finally conquering. At the beginning of the historic period, the Persians reconquered it. After-wards it was successfully taken by ALEX-ANDER the Great, the Parthians, the great GENGHIS KHAN, and TAMERLANE. Under the latter, the Tartars obtained complete possession, and held it until the begin-ning of the sixteenth century, when they were driven out by the Turkish Uzbecks. whose dominion lasted 160 years. The province was then divided into Khanates, which have since been absorbed by Russia. The Kashgar is the principal State, was originally included in the Tartar Kingdom of Central Asia, and when it was divided came under

From that time until the middle of the eighteenth century the power passed into the hands of various factions alternately, the intestine strife finally being ended by the Chinese, who took advantage of the feuds to enter in and occupy Kashgar, and gradually extend their supremacy over the whole pro-ince. The Chinese ruled the country for 10 rears, but in 1863 the first serious heir rule was made in a revolt of the Tunganis, a Mohammedan tribe of mixed Chinese and Tartar descent. This was followed by the insurrection of the Kirghiz Tartars, a powerful tribe, although nomadic, and flerce fighters. The insurrection lasted several years, but finally resulted in the expulsion of the Chinese and the subjection of Kashgar and the other States to Mohammed Yakoob Beg, a military chieftain from Western Turkesta who had left Khokand when it was occupied by the Russians. MOHAMMED YAKOON ("Beg" being simply a title equivalent to the Turkish "Pasha") proved to be a ruler of extraordinary executive ability. He united the various States firmly together and be-came their supreme ruler. He successfully repelled every effort of the Chinese to gain a new foothold, and summarily put down sev-eral incipient revolutions. Under his intelligent rule, the country rapidly advanced in civilization. He increased its industry and extended its commerce, especially with Russia, with whom it had always had considerable trade in tes and cloths. He promised to be one of the most remarkable rulers Asia has yet produced, but his reign was cut short by his untimely death last summer. His suc cessor proved to be a weak man, an habitual drunkard, and utterly incapable of managing the Government. He had been in power but a very short time when the old feuds broke out again and new conspiracies against the Kashgar Government arose, plunging the whole province into disorder. Taking advantage of these dissensions and of the preoccupation of Bussia in the war with Turkey, the Chinese quietly, but with an overwhelming force, entered the province, and have made themselves masters of it with comparatively little opposition from its impotent mler. The engagement of Russia with Turkey, more than any other cause has probably enabled them to regain their power in Kashgar, but it can be at best only of short duration. Eastern Turkestan is in Asia, and must shortly be absorbed by the

man in the lower social strata to suddenly lisappear from his accustomed place without eaving any clew to his whereabouts. The gar reated by his departure, it may be remarked, i nerally so small as to be quite unnoticeable and the man bimself would never be deem worthy of a newspaper paragraph unless, a frequently happens, he subsequently reap-pears in his old haunts, only to find that his wife has married another man under the comfortable supposition of the death of the absentee. Cases of this kind creep into the and down the land through the kindly agency a highly original and talented reference to Mr. TENNYSON'S shipwrecked sailor. An instance curred recently in Rochester, N. Y., although original narrative. Some time after the rail-road disaster at Ashtabula, a poor woman of Rochester claimed that her husband had been among the victims, and demanded a solace for sorrow in the shape of a check for \$5,000. She produced a bunch of keys found in the debris fitted various doors and chests in her as having been part of her husband's coat. Be sides all this, there were two reliable witnesses who testified to having seen the deceased at Buffalo on the very train which was destroyed This accumulation of proof was so strong that ne attorneys of the railroad offered to settle the claim for \$4,000 without making any contest, but the widow wanted her \$5,000 or nothing, so the case went into the courts. Time passed on, and recently, before the case had come to trial, it was learned that the suppose dead man was living in a Soldiers' Home in Wisconsin, where he had been sent by one of his old officers. He had gone without taking leave of his wife, who really believed him to have been testified to having seen him on the ill-fated train, it seemed that they, too, were mistaken in his identity, having actually seen a person whom they believed to be the man in question

Muscovite giant as the Western Kha

have. The prospects of a war between Rus

sia and China, therefore, are not very re

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Galena, Ill., Jan. 19.—I am uncertain what, in your opinion, the effect of remonetizing silver would be on the value of that metal. You have said that it would increase the usefulness of silver, and consequently increase its value. Would it so increase its value as to make the purchasing power of a dollar of 412½ grains equal to that of a gold dollar? If remonetization would make 412½ grains of silver equal in value to a gold dollar. I do not understand how any one would be enabled by a Silver bill to pay debts in anything less than want you call a dollar of 110 cents. It seems to me, from the nature of the case, impossible to determine how much the use of silver as legal money for all amounts would increase the value of 412½ grains of it. Perhaps remonetizing allers would make dollars containing 412½ grains dollars of 105 cents, or dollars of 107 cents, and thus only partially defeat the goldites. Respectfully.

The above the contraction of the case of the contraction of the contraction of the case of the case of the case.

S. HAYES. The value of the pure silver, 37114 grains, in the coin dollar of 4121/4 grains was worth, from 1834 to 1874, from 101 to 105 cents in gold. In 1874-'5 the German Government became a pur-chaser for \$400,000,000 of gold in exchange for silver. This increased demand for gold and this increased supply of silver were in addition to the ordinary annual product of the two metals. Under the increased demand for gold and the increased supply of silver for sale the and the increased supply of suver for saie the price of silver in exchange for gold declined. The German supply of silver for sale is now reduced to \$67,000,000. Had the United States been open to silver coinage, this surplus of silver would have been long since exhausted, and silver and gold, as bullion, would have been restored to their ordinary relative values. their ordinary relative values. The non-coinage f silver in this country has tended to keep silve at less than its ordinary value. The remonetiza-tion of silver and the direction to coin \$40,000 000 a year, for five years, will open a market fo all the surplus silver, and draw largely on the annual product. The effect of this will be to restore the silver dollar of 412% grains at least to par with the gold dollar, and there will be no windling, cheating, or repudiation.

teeper of the Brooklyn Bank. One evening he stayed in the bank later than usual, and wrote from his desk, and, saying a pleasant good-night to the janitor, passed out, carrying in his hand a small valise. The next morning the officials opened the great safe and found that \$160,000 were missing. A note from WHITING informed them that he had taken the money, and that he would return half the amount if they would guarantee that he would not be prosecuted. A detective inserted a personal in the *Heraid*, as directed by the absconder, agreeing to the terms. The next day the detective was rejoiced to see Whiring walk boldly up to his residence, still carrying the stuffed traveling-bag. The officer arrested him. WHITING offered him the bag, containing all the lost notes and \$19,000 in cash, if he would let him go, but the minion of th law was inexorable. An examination of the bag by the Bank Directors showed that it con-tained \$106,250.61 in bills receivable and \$19,-051.01 in cash. There were still \$40,000 in cash

missing. Being threatened with imprisonment, the ex-bookneeper finally said that be had taken lodgings under an assumed name at a cheap Bowery hotel, where the money might be found. A search of his room resulted in the discovery of \$28,756 in greenbacks, loosely tied up in brown paper in a cheap traveling-bag. Ten thousand dollars were still unaccounted for, but to all inquiries Whitting could only reply that the money was spent. He was locked up for a few days, but was finally released at the for a few days, but was finally released at the instance of the bank officers. Since then he has wandered up and down without regular em-ployment, and the other day he turned up in St. Louis as a map-peddier. This is the history

The theatrical profession is not so paying Philadelphia as in other cities. Whether this is due to any innate causes, or is merely a temporary condition, we are not prepared to state. Last week sixty actors, none of them less than six feet high, were engaged to play in "Anton and Cleopatra." One of them was interviewe by a reporter, and confidently imparted the in-formation that his salary was 25 cents a night. that the first night's salary went to the door keeper, that it would cost him 40 cents to have his beard shaved off, but, after all these draw backs, he would still clear 90 cents a week Now, although this noble Roman bore himsel courageously under these depressing circum stances, we desire to enter a protest against the injustice of paving an artist of such dime o smail a salary. The theatrical profession i one of the most united ing into active use every muscle, mental as well as physical, of the human frame. The truth is that managers have conspired together hire at extravagant figures a few men in ord hire at extravagant figures a few men in order that the rest of the profession may be reduced to perpetual beggary. If \$150 a week were to be taken from the salary of Miss EYTINGS and distributed among the noble Romans in Phila-deiphia, the act would be a deserved recogni-tion of brains and industry, in contradistinction from literary piracy and flippant mind.

The extent of the good feeling existing between Germany and Russia was illustrated by an incident in St. Petersburg recently. When the Czar returned to the Capital, and the Imperial procession went to the Cathedral, the German aclub-house. Just as the Emperor's sleigh came actua-house. Just as the Emperor's sleigh came abreast of the window the manager of the Club approached the Ambassador with two finely-chased gobiets of champagne on a silver tray, requesting him to drink to the health of the Czar and the German Emperor. He did so, and on returning to his sleigh found there the roblets appropriately inserting. goblets appropriately inscribed as presented to him. During the evening crowds assembled in front of the German Embassy, giving enthusiastic eneers for the two Emperors.

The Parisians, it is said, are less madly gay than they were before the war of 1870. But it is difficult to think of Paris otherwise than as a continual carnival-ground,—a pleasure resort for the world. Are they a sadder and a soberer people? Do not think it. A correspondent writes that they are to have some masked balls the Grand Opera-House soon, but he sur nises that these madcap entertainments will not succeed so well in the new as in the old regime.
Vanity! Stroll down the Elysees or the Boule ard des Italiens any fine night, and, watching the ceaseless throng of gayety, convince your self that you are not in a masquerade!

A lending library of hand-books on subjects of decorative art has been established in New fork. This is for the use of contributors and ther persons who, living out of New York, canot have access to the city libraries, or to the classes of this society. These books will be sent ent a day for use, and the prepayment of return postage by the borrower. Applications for books from the Lending Library should be adressed to the Chairman of Library Committee, No. 4 East Twentieth street, New York.

When the red-coats were in possession of Boston during the Revolutionary War several molestation. That bit of history has repeated itself, lately,-a little girl of written to Mayor PIERCE, telling him that she upon the Common, but the boys came and crowded them off, and she asked the Mayor's

Russian army would never be permitted to enter Constantinople. The listener replied with a re-mark attributed to an army officer of the olden time, which was to the effect that if Gen. JACKson wanted to go heaven, all hell could not prevent him.

The Cambrian News, a Welsh paper, says that "at the Merionethshire Quarter Sessions the Rector of Llaufairpwilgwyngyllgogertysiliogo-gogoch was charged by the Dolgelly Local Board with obstructing the highway near that town." But, judging from its name, one would suppose the town that was obstructing the

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FORT HOWARD, Wis., Jan. 18.—Please state what salary, if any, members of the English Parliament nave. The gentlemen of the English Parliament are

Another CHARLIE Ross has broken out in

The Brougham benefits in New York last Thursday netted \$10,000.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Van Cott, the lady evangelist, is ill n New York from injuries received recently in Kansas City. Two-Bears has deserted the stage,

which he had been introduced by Buffalo Bill, and gone back to the life of the plains. Lydia Thompson has saved \$250,000. 'So much," remarks the Sage of the Danbury

News, "for dressing economically."

Miss Mary Anderson, when playing at Nashville last week, had a terrific adventure. It was a mouse which lost its way among the folds of ier dress. Miss Anderson is slowly recovering.

Ex-Queen Isabella, having been rash

enough to espouse the cause of Don Carlos, has been cut off from her supplies by the King of Spain. She had been receiving 750,000 francs The late Mr. Greeley's estate has been finally settled. Among the assets were \$50,000 worth of broken promises to pay, the only certain value of which, unfortunately for his family, is

Gen. Grant went to the opera at Malta and was honored by a rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the contraito. The house cheered and encored vociferously, but the General sat through the storm, patient, enduring, adipose, Frank Millet, of Boston, the young artist who was with Ghourko's army in the Balkans, writes home that on entering a redoubt just cap-tured from the Turks the first rifle he picked up

"Previdence, R. I."

Mark Twain, in apologizing to Longfellow,
Emerson, and others for his burlesque on them at
the Whittier banquet, is reported to have said to
them in substance that he was a fool, that he knew
it, but that God made him a fool, that he was
God's fooi and couldn't heip himself, and that they
ought to have a little compassion on him for God's
sake, if not for his own.

When William Berezley the americal of

When William Beverley, the unrivaled When William Beveriey, the unrivaled scene-painter of London, was a boy at an academy in Camden-Town, he had a companion pupil who, like himself, was very fond of theatricals. This other young gentleman was the owner of a toy theatre, and had got up the melodrama of "The Miller and His Man," but found himself in terrible straits with regard to the last scene, in which the mill and Grindof and his accomplices were to be blown up. Mr. Beverley saved the honor and glory of the management, —constructed a proper "set." of the management,—constructed a proper "set," painted it, and blew it up artificially and successfully. The other boy, to whom Beverley ren-dered this valuable aid, was the late Charles DickM'CONVILLE'S MURDED

Patrick Sherry and Jeremiss Connolly Arrested for the Crime.

They Are Identified as the Assassins by Two Parties Who Saw It.

Recognized by Six Others as Haning Been On a Murderons Spree.

Visit to Their Boarding-Houses the Police Officials and a Reporter.

Both Prisoners Interviewed They Deny Their Guilt.

Patrick Sherry and Jeremiah Connoily, two as hard-looking citizens as can well be found in the hardest of all sections of the city, are now occupying separate cells in the Twenty-second Street Station, they having been fully identified by size eight parties as ocing the assassins who drove the butcher-knife into the abdomen of Mr. Hugh six Conville, as he was accompanying his siece to have the butcher-knife into the abdomen of Mr. Hugh six Conville, as he was accompanying his nices to have more than the six of the conville of the six of the conville of the six of the conville of the six A reporter for THE TRIBUNE went yester ernoon to the police station to see the pri and to work up the facts regarding the mur-

and to work up the facts regarding the marker at the arrest. At the station it was stated that he Marley and a surgeon from Bennett Medical Callege examined the injured man Sunday nint, and both thought there were considerable hopes of in recovery, but that toward the middle of the nine he suddenly grew worse, and died at the short mentioned hour in great agony.

The officers were after the perpetrators of incrime all day Sunday, and toward night their diagence was rewarded by obtaining a clew wasers it was established beyond a doubt in their mint that Sherry and Connoilly were the guilty partia. They found that these young men boarden that Sherry and Connoilly were the guilty partia. They found that these young men boarden on the calcon that the second Street Station. and Dan Lynch, of the Penny Street Station. and Dan Lynch, of the Twenty-second Street Station, went to the saloon No. 21. Lowe avenue, and at half-part 10 o'clock arrested the two young men from a shanty in the rear, into as they were preparing to leave.

But to return to the starting-point of the poorter's investigations. He had taken the presention to obtain from Supt. Hickey a permit to the prisoners, and accordingly learn.

recognized the two prisoners, Sherry and Oncolly, and

PULLY IDENTIFIED THEN

as the parties who did the cutting. One other was also a witness, his name being omitted he above list. This was William Siater, of No. ID Dearborn street, who was chased by Sherry in open spot on State street, between Thirty-Siate Thirty-Six Sherry struck at him as he associated and inquired what this was for . san the another man came along, and the attention of ruffians was attracted toward him for the time ing, but he got away from them, and they more turned upon Slater. The latter document of the share of the structure of the structure of the share of the share of the structure of the share of the share

him."
James Dunnigan, the first-mentioned winwas the man whom the roughs chased the
Schmidt's market. They first struck him wibilly on the street. He ran into the meat-meiclosely pursued, and cootinued on through
rear door and clambered over a fence six feet in

Van Sickle was within twenty feet of McConvin

them which were published in yesterday's TanUNE.

Van Sickle was within twenty feet of McCorvils
and his niece when the assault was made uper
them, and was quite positive that the two pressers were the parties.

Christian Mahr was standing outside the nestmarket at the time of the chase after Dunnipan.

P. A. Kippen was the conductor of a State street
car. He stated that Sherry and Connolly bounds
his car at Sixteenth street a little before 6 cleck.
One of the young men had a bundle under his ara.
They were noisy and indecent in their taik. They
were saying something about cutting somebod,
and were very free in their expressions. Upon arriving at Thirty-fourth street they invited the onductor to get off and take a drink with them. The
Kippen refused to do, as he had no time. The
latter of the two then took a cigar from his pocks
and gave it to the conductor. They got off the canud went into a saloon at the conner of Thirtyfourth street. That was the last the conductor avof them.

Upon the arrival of each fresh witness the pooners were made to put on their coats, overcas,
and hats, and walk out of their cells into the coridor, near a window, where they could be identified. Sherry held his head up and looked definally,
though with somewhat of a hang-dog expression,
into the faces of the visitors, while Coanolly
looked somewhat troubled and uneasy.

PATRICK SHERRY
is between 22 and 23 years of age, according in
his own statement; is about five feet seven or eight
inches im height; has a smooth face, a strong
form, though not large, and a wicked-looking
face. He told the reporter in private this
his people resided in Clinimati; that he had
been in this city about two years; that he
had been employed in the department for cleaning
and curing intestines for sausages, at Hutchinsor's
packing-house, when there was any work for him
to do, and that he boarded with a Mrs. Cooney, on
Lowe avenue. He said he went to work Satin's
moon, what he was arrested for.

"On "Was the reply." "Oh, I might have take

reporter.
'No," was the reply. 'Oh, I might have takes a couple of drinks, but that's all."
'Did you go out that afternoon?"
'No, sir."
'I don't know. I might have gone out, rail

n't remember it."
"Were you out in the evening?"
"No, sir."
"Didn't you go out with Connelly?" "No, sir."
"Did you see Connolly?"
"I just saw him standing on the steps; that's

'.'What time did you go to bed?''
''About 7 o'clock.''
''Were you not in a saloon on Lowe avenue is
e evening?''

he evening?"
"I don't think I was."

the evening?"

"I don't think I was."

"What time were you in this saloon?"

"I guess about 8 o'clock."

JEREMIAH CONNOLLY

stated to the reporter that he was "soin on years old." He is about an inch shorter than he "pard," has a strongly-knit form, a smooth tas and an unusually ugly-looking eye, which peak out from under heavy, overhanging brows, with sort of bloodshot expression, like that of a maimal at bay. He came from a small town in he Jersey, he said, where his parents now reside, had been in this city but a few weeks. He as been working at liutchinson's packing-house, the same department with Sherry, and had also been "listd off" Saturday morning. He said boarded on Lowe avenue, the next door to Sherry with a fellow named Boyce. He did not know what he was arrested for, he said, the some person who knew him had asaid him, "Poor boy, I'm sorry for you. These some person who knew him had asaid him, "Poor boy, I'm sorry for you. These heen a man cut." He stated that he was out with Sherry Saturday night, but, being unacquaints with the city, he did not know what stress he went on. The reporter asked him if he was stated to the same this Both denied that they had had a knife in the beat street, and he answered in the negative meat-market, or had participated in any row, has been seen, both contradict themselves.

APTER INTERVIEWING THE PRISONERS, then the contradict themselves. was anxious to know what had become it was then 8 o'clock. The Tribuxs

with water. He was formally and then the party process how, saloon, etc., of Mrs. The knoband, it seems is speaking of the Cooney estate soon had the pleasure of it Upon entering the saloon persons were noticed, sperson—a gray-haired, full-the door, amoking a wooden thin-faced man near the coun lest expression, smoking a wooden thin-faced man near the coun lest expression, smoking a wooden thin-faced man near the coun lest expression, smoking a wooden thin-faced man near the counter the store, and the store, smoking a titular moment.

raw-boned, gaunt, hag, hear the stove, smoking n bag, hear the stove, smoking n beg, and the stove, smoking n beg, and the stove, smoking n beg, and the stove, and an expert. A bar, a few bottles, moy pitcher, two boxes half filled w pitcher, two boxes half filled w four rickely chairs. A dilap a created and broken stove barrel, the furniture, and a lift the turrets broken off at une pair of imitation deer heads, eye, and an ear missing, the or wretched apartment.

The visitors addressed them haired man near the door,—shried man mear the door,—shried her better half to weeded her better-half to weeded to do the talking herself. She said that a bette Sherry never lived; that he windustrious, honest fellow, and upon the fact of his having pail board Saturday morning. Sate

town with Connoly to buy a near A visitor—Did he bring the him?

The male member of the Cone brought them home with—"Shut un, will you? I told ing," was the loving interrupti—No, he didn't bring a divil of um, and you mind your eye, "The old man snook in his boo and maintained a rigid and thereafter. The hag went on lie about Sherry, but about arcied the officers knew she ant. She did not know what Saturday night, for she attendes she came home in the morinng asleen in his bed. She said a wake since Saturday night—or was drawhed, and the other a was drawhed, and the other a secording to the good lady satu waker since Saturday hightows was drewhed, and the other an according to the good lady's star upon her arrival. The report was disappointed, and she said Officer Mahoney got some me from himself, and then the Mrs. Cooney's next door nel Boyce. At the from door of at lags the callers were informed resided up statrs, whereupon the up the bare and dirty steps with and one of the party knocked landing. A cracked volce "Who's there?" and was an "me," by the knocker. At door was pushed open, and the into a room about tento a room about tento a room about tento a room about the into a room which was afterward dignified in the different which to enter the adjoining chair, upon which was piled more of rags, stood in a conther articles, such as a washoomb, an old brush, etc., were the utmost confusion. There the room that was not broken chair, upon which was piled more of rags, stood in a co other articles, such as a wash-comb, an old brush, etc., were the utmost confusion. There the room that was not brok filthy to the utmost stretch tion, and one was posidea that there had just the domicile. The stench powering. An old crone had just and she stood before her unina most uninviting aspect. The with dirty faces clung to her sk able-looking woman of mid emerged from the front room, questioned, and she taiked mixtre of PURE IRISH AND BROK

PURE IRISH AND BROK which it was impossible for the stand. One of the odicers, ho with the Irish-tongue, and he is scribe failed to comprehend Mrs. Boyce had gone over for a few minutes, and had been taken to the station before a few minutes, and had been taken to the station before a few minutes, and had been taken to the station before a few minutes, and had unred him of ann had pitched his clothes one and had gone to a saloon on arday night with a knife in the they had stuck in the country propertor. Pete Hickey, that hel of a row down," and had said she had seen no knife in sion. She rattled along in this her company out, and she was her company out, and she was her company out, and she was would be absolutely impossib premises, the confusion, the ing fifth which predominate who has never seen any to that they could com-nation. This shanty was an a small room in the re-cooking purposes. A coal-she this the reporter advanced, as by a huge buil-dog, which eme with a heavy chain fastened to porter stepped respectfully ba-limits of the chain, and thes as by a huge buil-dog, which eme with a heavy chain fastened to porter stepped respectfully but limits of the chain, and thea au a compromise with the brut canine language, agreeing not former uid not insult him, mademonstrations, or sten upon longed to him persona was gaining ground will scratching his throat when entered with a mon-handle of thunder informed him the another man killed if he attender. She drove the animal in up the entrance. Then a full of all the rooms, the woman if livering herself of remarks ill heaven, how will the Cooley it "I've seen the likes of this many times too." "Yes migneedle in a straw-pile as for "The poor byes wouldn't never that fer hum wil'em, to be sharp for that, they would, or

ther a man. " "Holy Mary, he THE HAG TOLD TH Nobody could find anything in that shanty, and after the informed them that there was that shanty, with apartments tae papered walls, which neve by a stranger, and that "a th seven years, if he had sense et without being found." The saloon of Pete Hicker street, was next visited. The rited the statement made by I the sticking of the butcher-is.

that the knife was about half ordinary butcher-knife, abou long. He did not notice an but he did notice blood on on the did notice blood on the did notice blood on the did notice blood on the did not he di

THE GENUINE COLN, Neb., Jan. 21. on arrived here Friday as his wife, and passed and passed and passed are arrested and put in jail son and wite were on the lie left her at Omaha, while a few days. When her wife can be seen as the can be seen vile gone as above. Upon commanded to be taken to manded to be taken to the common to

### VILLE'S MURDER

Sherry and Jeremiah nolly Arrested for the Crime.

re Identified as the Assins by Two Parties Who Saw It.

d by Six Others as Hay-Been On a Murderous

o Their Boarding-Houses b Police Officials and a Reporter.

Prisoners Interviewed; ey Deny Their Guilt.

was within twenty feet of McConville when the assault was made upon a quite positive that the two prisonarties.

Iahr was standing ontside the meattime of the chase after Dunnigan.

In was the conductor of a State street ed that Sherry and Connolly boarded centh street a httle before 6 o'clock, any men had a bundle under his arm, isy and indecent in their talk. They something about cutting somebody, free in their expressions. Upon arty-fourth street they invited the conditional talk and take a drink with them. This wo then took a cigar from his pocket the conductor. They got off the car to a saloon at the corner of Thirty-That was the last the conductor saw

That was the last the conductor saw cival of each fresh witness the prisate to put on their coats, overcoats walk out of their coats, overcoats walk out of their coats, overcoats walk out of their coats, overcoats clid his head up and looked defiantly, somewhat of a hang-dog expression, of the visitors, while Councily hat troubled and uneasy.

PATRICK SHERRY?

I and 23 years of age, according to cent; is about five feet seven or eight this as a smooth face, a strong not large, and a wicked-looking id the reporter in private that sided in Cincinnati; that he had city about two years; that he oped in the department for cieaning estimes for sausages, at Hutchinson's, when there was any work for him he boarded with a Mrs. Cooney, on He said he went to work Saturday ras laid off, there being no work to me, at about 90 clock in the foreved at home, be thought, all day, w, any more than the man in the was arrested for, ink anything Saturday?" asked the the reply. "Oh. I might have taken

the reply. "Oh, I might have taken aks, but that's all." out that afternoon?"

go out with Connolly?"

did you go to bed?"
llock."
lot in a saloon on Lowe avenue is

were you in this saloon?"
were you to solo you solo you solo you were
selected to the you were
were you were
were you were
were you were
were
whore his parents now reside. He
is city but a few weeks. He had
who were week in the sald he
e arenue, the next door to Sherry,
named Boyce. He did not know
arrested for, he said, though
who knew him had, said to
yo, Tm sorry for you. There's
"He stated that he was out with
yo night, but, being anacquainted
he did not know what streets he
reporter asked him if he was on
it he answered in the negative mest
Sherry had done the same thingnat they had had a knife in their
rday night, that they had entered a
r had participated in any row. As
onth contradict themselves.

ERVIEWING THE PRISORES.
It up-stairs, and shortly afterward
int Officers Croak. Leonard, and
sit the abodes of Boyce, better
richinty as "Humpy Boyce," from
a being a hunchback, and Mrs.
c avenue, with orders to search for
so to bring Boyce back to the
Street Station had been sent to the
of the prisoners first, and two

the papered walls, which never could be discovered by a stranger, and that "a thief could stay there seven years, if he had sense eaough to keep quiet, without being found."

The saloon of Pete Hickey, No. 1567 Halsted treet, was next visited. The proprietor corrobonated the statement made by Boyce's mother about the sticking of the butcher-knife into his counter, but he defined that anything had been said. He did not notice the boys particularly, but he saw that the knife was about half worn out. It was an eximary butcher-knife, about eight or ten inches long, He did not notice the boys particularly, but he save sing. He did not notice any blood on the knife, hat he did notice blood on one of the boys' hands. His description left no doubt that Sherry and Conbolly were the same parties, for he knew them by aght, and knew where they boarded. Connolly's sight hand bore a cut near the forefinger, as was somitted in his description.

From History's saloon the officers and the reporter stand corth on Halsted street, and on the way met "Humpy" Boyce just returning from the stated north on Halsted street, and on the way met "Humpy" Boyce just returning from the stated north on Halsted street, and on the way met "Humpy" Boyce just returning from the stated north on Halsted street, and on the way met "Humpy" Boyce just returning from the stated north on Halsted street, and on the way met "Humpy" Boyce just returning from the stated that while he was at the station, Sherry had made some admissions to Lieut. Hood, He stated that while he was at the station, Sherry had made some admissions to Lieut. Hood, and had told him at the knite was left on the table at Mrs. Cooley's. This was in consonance with the previously-ex-messed opinion of the reporter, that the old women had done the secreting of the knife herself, but the officers said little confidence could be blaced in "Humpy's" statements: they would not little was left on the table at Mrs. Cooley's. This was in consonance with the previously-ex-messed spinion of the re

THE GENUINE BULLDOZE.

Sectial Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lincolas, Neb., Jan. 21.—A man named Johnson arrived here Friday with a woman who haved as his wife and out was a hotel as insed as his wife, and put up at a hotel as the his wife, and put up at a hotel as the least a man named Kinson arrived and claimed the woman as his wife. He had a arrested and put in jail. It seems that Kinson and wife were on their way to California it left her at Omaha, while he went elsewhere a few days. When he returned he Iound his the woman is the woman in the the gone as above. Upon her arrest the woman manded to be taken to her nusband, and, was coming into his presence, struck him resuedly in the face. The woman was brought before the County Judge and discharged, kindon failing to appear against her. The woman retued to go with him, and hired herself out less acasis here.

#### COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Lieb Declines to Give Up the County Newspaper Files.

which Officer Mahoney, in turning quickly, was brought low in the mud, his hat sailing a distance of about frieen feet and alighting in a ditch filled of about frieen feet and alighting in a ditch filled with water. He was formally scraped and washed, and then the party proceeded directly to the assitute of the contract of the contr

PURE IRISH AND BROKEN ENGLISH,
which it was impossible for the writer to understand. One of the officers, however, was familiar
with the Irish tongue, and he interpreted what the
scribe failed to comprehend. She stated that
Mrs. Boyce had gone over to the church
for a few minutes, and that Mr. Boyce
had been taken to the station by the other officers.
Then she told a story about Connolly. She apgeared to be down on him. She said her son
"Humpy" had tuned him out Sunday morning,
and had priched his clothes cown-stairs after him.
This was after her son heard that Connolly and
sherry had gone to a saloon on Halsted street Satarday night with a knife in their possession, which
hey had stuck in the counter, and had told the
proprietor, Pete Hickey, that they had had "a
led for own down," and had cut romebody. She
sid she had seen no knife in Connolly's possession. She rattled along in this style until she tired
her company out, and she was left, still talking.
The officers were bersanded that the knife was
somewhere about Cooney's premises, and accordhead they retraced their sters to this mansion.

And Also Refuses to Swear to the Correctness of His Last Report.

A Row Among the Medical Attendants at the Insane Asylum.

Suit to Be Entered Against Ex-Treasurer Huck and His Bondsmen.

The male member of the Cooney family—Yes, he brought them home with—

"Shat up, will you? I told you I'd do this talking," was the loving interruption of Mrs. Cooney.

"No, he didn't orang a divil of a pants hum with am, and you mind your eye," to her husband.

The old man snook in his boots, as well he might, and maintained a rigid and respectful silence therefier. The hag went on to pile up lie after he about Sherry, but about points which she fincted the officers knew she was woefully ignorant. She did not know what time Sherry got in Starday night, for she attended a wake that night. She came home in the morinng, and found Sherry aleen in his bed. She said she had been to two wake since Saturday night—one over a "kut that was drowned, and the other an idiot,"—the latter, secording to the good lady's statement, was not dead upon her arrival. The reporter asked her if she was disappointed, and she said she was.

Officer Mahoney got some mere mud scraped off from himself, and then the party adjourned to Mrs. Cooney's next door neighbor's, "Humpy" Beyre. A the front door of a two-story brown cottage the callers were informed that the Boyce family resided upstars, whereupon the four men stamped up the bare and dirty steps with their muddy boots, and one of the party knocked upon the door at the landine. A cracked voice inside called out, "Who's there?" and was answered that it was "me," by the knocker. A bolt was crawn, the door was pushed open, and the intruders crowded into a room about ten by twelve feet. An old chest stood upon one side, and a pile of very dirty clothes, or rags, with the corner of a benfale robe protrucing from the midst,—ail of which was afterward dignified by the appeliation of "a bed,"—left only a narrow passage-way by which to enter the adjoining room. A broken chair, upon which was piled about sixty pounds—note of rags, stood in a corner, and numerous other articles, such as a wash-basin, a fine-tooth comb, and other was an other articles in the room that was not broken, everything was

A communication was read from H. L. Prentice, of Hyde Park, caling attention to the fact that Lieb had not paid him for working in his office, and would not, and asking the Board to pay him, etc. Referred.

DECLINES TO SWEAR.

A communication was read from Gen. Lieb in answer to the action of the Board in demanding that he swear to his late report. The document was lengthy, and concluded by saying that it was almost impossible for him to now swear to the report, and he could not unless the report and vouchers were returned to him. He was satisfied that his late report was correct, however, and his failure to swear to it at the time was an onsision entirely unintentional. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

education and natural qualities are such as well fit him for the place.

Now that I have given you my reasons for recommending his reappointment, I beg leave to call your attention to the medical assistants your honorable body have seen fit to appoint, viz. I r. James Lawless and Mr. McCiellan. The first person named i have already attended to. He having been connected with the institution for a long time as a medical student, soon gave me to understand, that he knew a great deal about the me to understand that he knew a great deal about the and when he pleased, regardless of where I assigned him.

Upon taking charge, Jan. 1, I made a rule that no member of the medical stat should leave his duties without first immiring it known to me and contend. Is a proper once, and should be a r.cty observed, but he has ignored it from the commencement, and laughs at what he styles an attempt to show my authority. He has upon-aversal consons whereabouts. He has also informed me upon more than one pocusion that had not help me upon more whereabouts. He has also informed me upon more than one pocusion that I had nothing more to do with cervain things pertaining to the management of the tion that I never saw an asylim for the lisane until two weeks ago, and that my knowledge of nervous and mental deadeas is lart inferior to nis own. I have proper respect for his section of the tion that I never saw an asylim for the lisane until two weeks ago, and that my knowledge of nervous and mental deadeas is lart inferior to nis own. I have proper respect for his section from the ting of the proper respect for his section of the saw in the proper of the section of the place would be without the proper of the place would not look any one to assume my place, no matter how he had not not be a medical student, expecting to receive his derree some time in the tune. He informs me that the medical men who indorsed him for the place would not have the place as soon after his appointment. I must respectively ask that your bournels ment. I must respectively ask that your bournels ment. I must respectively ask that your bournels will be properly to the place as soon after his appointment. I must respect to the place as soon after his appointment. I must respect to the place as soon after his appointment. I must respect to the place soon after his appointment. I must respect to the place had been added to the back of two or three gentlemes. In fact, he did not think as much of Dr. Spray now as he did a week ago.

Mr. Burling howed to refer the communication of the backs of two or three gentlemes. In fact, he did not think it as a defaulter und

Clerk's room and County Attorney's office.

Resoluted, That the Sergennt-at-arms be directed to
see that the above resolution is enforced.

Mr. Sponford boped the resolution would be
adopted. All of the papers belonging to the Committees were in the room, and it was only last
week that a requisition, which had not been passed
on, was taken from one of the boxes and filled
without the knowledge of the Committee.

A member asked who the contractor was, and
Mr. Spofford replied that it was the one who had
been furnishing clothing to the Insane Asylum.
For one he was opposed to the county paying for
the supplies so delivered.

Mr. Cleary saw no necessity for the adoption of
the resolution unless some of the Commissioners
had something to do that they were ashamed that
the public should know. The resolution was a reflection on the Committee Clerk or the Clerk to the
Board, because the Commissioners all-had keys to
the place in which the papers were kept, and no
one could reach them ontside of the Board except
through the Clerks. It also proposed to cut
off the presence of reporters, which he
was not in favor of. Although some of them had
dehghted in distorting his language at times, they
were not a bad jot of fellows, and for one, whatever was done, he wanted them present.

Mr. Burling, thought the resolution was too
sweeping. The Committee meetings had not been
conducted as they should be, but whatever was
done in Committee he wanted done openly.

The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 7
to 6, Mr. Cleary changing his vote before the vote
was announced in order to move a reconsideration.
Those preferring light to darkness were Messrs.
Ayars, Burling, Cleary, Spofford, Wheeler, and
Senne.

Mr. Fitzgerald esid it was strange on the part of

Senne.
Mr. Fitzgerald said it was strange on the part of Mr. Spofford to vote as he had after seconding the resolution.
Mr. Clearv replied that Mr. Fitzgerald ought not to open his mouth, for the reason that he was the boss "flopper," and had changed front in the Board oftener than any other member, which excited boisterons laughter.
Mr. Fitzgerald responded by moving to reconsider the vote by which the resolution had been adopted.

valied, and the resolution was laid over under the rales.

Mr. Ayars called up the matter of Walker's amended contract allowing him to be paid quarry estimates, and called for the reading of the contract, that it might be seen who had signed it as sureties.

The contract was produced, and an examination disc osed the fact that the contract had been signed by C. C. P. kiolden as chairman of the Board, and that no bond had been required.

Toon these facts being brought out, Mr. Ayars moved that Walker be Instructed to give the necessary bond at once, and the Board adjourned for one week.

AMUSEMENTS. OUR BACHELORS" AT HOOLEYS. experts first, before committing themselves to the enjoyment of a fresh joy,—and therefore we are bound to attribute to the personal magnetism of the "glue brothers" the presence last evening of the very large and brilliant audience which welcomed the first representation in this city of "Our Bachelors." The sentation in this city of "Our Bachelors." The house was full, and it was full of intelligent and cheerful people, who took pleasure in honoring the comedians with a most cordial greeting on their appearance, and in summoning them before the curtain frequently to receive repeated testimonials of approval. Such a demonstration might have happened in any event,—in the event of Robson and Crane coming here with a very poor play. But, happily for all concerned, they came with an excellent comedy, one which, in respect of native wit, drollery, and ingenuity of construction, may be considered as at least a partual fulfilment of the advent of the much prophesied American drama. It is certainly a vast improvement upon the burlesques which have for some time past been accepted as pictures of modern life and manners, conveying to the spectator a reality plausible delineation of contemporaneous existence, and producing merriment out of common experiences without the aid of the galvanic battery. "Our Bachelors" is the work of Mr. Joseph Bradford, an accomplished Boston journalist, who is a literary artist, a man of the world, a man of common sense, as may be seen by his careful avoidance of the grotesqueries which comedians of the period insist on having, injected into aimost all the recent buffooneries which pass muster under the name of comedy. He has had the sagacity to see that there is abundant food for laughter in all our daily doings, when presented in an artistically exaggerated shape, and that there is, after all, no need of mere tom-foolery, such as only the "barren spectator" can appreciate. In this comedy Mr. Bradford has rather walked in the footsteps of the old masters, at the same time combining with their wiver method a rich, quaint humor in dialogue and portraiture which is thoroughly original, and which stamps the work as the product of an American. Here, then, we have arrived at an American. Here, then, we have arrived at an American. Here, then, we have arrived at an American comedy. The interest of the onse was full, and it was full of intelligent and complished Boston journalist, who is a litertry artiet, a man of the world, a man of common
more yartiet, a man of the world, a man of common
that the output of pig iron last year decreased
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that the output of pig iron la queralous consciousness of having a baid head, contracted in a fit of sickness, and with a strong disposition toward matrimony since he came into possession of a handsome fortune. Jouler has a whimsical aversion to the married state, and to all who are like to gravitate thitherward, and to all who are like to gravitate thitherward, and to all who are all bent on matrimony, including his respected landlady, who has an eye on him and a purpose to capture him. Then there is a pfetty love episode which comes naturally into the series of events, and in the course of it there arises a complication which places the uncle and nephew in a comically unpleasant predicament, and furnishes a highly-amusing episode. The situations are diverting, without degenerating into farce,—save in one instance, which is needless, though irresistibly funny.—and the dialogue is brimful of wit and quaint humor. At this hour it would be out of the question to convey more than a hasty record of impressions, and the most vivid of these are the inimitable fun of Mr. Crane's impersonation of the eccentric old anti-matrimonialist, who is finally led into the trap he has been warning all his friends to avoid, and the equally humorous picture by Robson of the man with paternal instincts wao is seeking after true happiness. The cast was in some respects, but it contained Mrs. Howard Rogers, Miss Lettie Allen, and Mr. Grahame, who, acted well. The applause last night was continuous, and the play is destined to have a great success in Chicago.

M\*VICKERPS THEATRE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

In producing original plays and in maintaining an unusually good stock company Mr. McVicker has shown a managerial audacity that is worthy of praise. Perhaps he gets less of praise than of wonder from the Checago public, which is a "fickle public and hard to please. But the experiment being still in progress, it is unsafe to venture any predictions upon the result. It vested a symptomic production upon the result. pengistill in progress, it is unsate to venture any predictions upon the result. If yesterday even-ing's performance be taken as an average, both in regard to the merit of the play and the size of the audience, one might, perhaps, indulge in a night," though not an entire success, it went a long way towards that theatrical goal, and was deciteded reconstraine. The summer was not until the first act was to construct the protein protein the protein cidedly encouraging. The audience was not large, but was good-humored, and that is always an im-portant point. It was not until the first act was

THE RIVE-KING CONCERT.

The last of the Rive-King concerts in aid of the Foundlings' Home was given last evening at Hershey Hall, with the largest assience of the series in attendance. The programme, as a whole, was also the best, and really merited the appellation of "classical." Mrs. King's numbers included the "Sonata Pathetique" of Beethoven, the Impromptu in C sharp minor, the Waltz in D flat, and the Scherzo in B flat minor of Chopin, and a field nocturne, the "Tannhauser" March, which was to be considered the programme, having been having been the wellow of the programme, having been and the Scherzo in B flat minor of Chopin, and a field nocturne, the "Tannhauser" March, which was to be considered in the was something more than the merely some which was something more than the chopin she has never done burne Beschoven somata. Miss was not well, it did not sow in her playing, the hand and the continued to develop the well-articles and the Achieves of the articles and the Achieves of the well-articles and the Achieves of the articles and the Achieves o THE RIVE-KING CONCERT.

THE ADELPHI.

Mr. F. S. Chapfran opened at the Adelphi last evening to a fine audience in his favorite play of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," which was produced in a handsome manner, as far as the senic effects were concerned. Of Mr. Chanfrau's personification of Kit it is unnecessary to say more than that he gave his audience a performance as earnest and vigorous as he has done in years past, and that it met with an equally hearty recognition. There will be no change in the bill this week.

The annual concert of the Chicago Musical College was given last evening at McCormick's Hall to an immense audience, and passed off with the success that has always characterized the concerts of this excellent institution. We reserve a detailed notice until another occasion.

HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND.

London Saturday Review, Jan. 5. long series of years such intense de experienced at the present moment. From every district where that trade is carried on the reports are to the same effect, though the different branches of the industry are not equally affected. Indeed, it appears to be not a mere depression, out an actual revolution, which the trade is un dergoing. The production of the raw material is seemingly being transferred from its old seats to centres economically more favored, and the manufacture is passing through a trans-formation, on their ability to adapt themselves future prosperity of our ironmasters. The de-pression is felt far more severely in the finished has been considerably diminished, but not at all to the extent of the decrease in the manufacpaces now in blast is thirty-two fewer than the markable evidence of adversity, in spite of the fact that the blast furnace of the present

died and the result would be market. If this were all, the result would be mally beneficial. As in all great changes of the kind, there would be a plorable suffering on the put there would be a plorable suffering on the put there would be a provided the substitution of steel rails for the provided by the provided provided the provided provided the provided prov

the market value of the shares is now only \$25,000.000,—a depreciation of 20 per cent below par, while a very few years ago the shares of most of them were considerably above par. In the list are several companies whose capital has increased in value nearly a million sterling; the remainder are coal and iron companies, and among these the depreciation has reached \$23,500,000. This depreciation, startling though it has the price of steel is now only one-third of what it was in 1873, and that the fall in the value of pig-iron has been in the same proportion.

Wales are, therefore, suffering. At Cardiff the Workhouse, we are told, is crowded; and, although a contradiction has been given to the statement that a stone-yard had been opened, it appears to be beyond doubt that the cost of relief is assuming Prious proportions. At Merthyr soup-kitchens have been ealled to afford aid. In short, it is affirmed that such extensive distress did not exist at the worst period of the great strike. In the Rhondda Valley, the most productive eval-field in all Wales, we are told that the collieries are kept open only a couple of days a week, since every ton sold at present prices involves an actual loss of sixpence or ninepence. At the Cardiff Docks there are said to be miles of laden coal-wagons for which there is no sale. For the past nine months the export of coal has failen off one-third at Cardiff, and there has been a simultaneous decrease at Swansea and Newport. In the Forest of Dean also the scarcity of employment is so serious that road-making and other public works have been se to foot. And in Staffordshire the facts cited above sufficiently show what the condition of the working classes must be. In his speech at Wolverhampton, Col. Thornycroft stated that, to provide the work-people about to be discharged with a Christmas dinner, he had sent some iron into town to be sold for whatever it would fetch, though the loss was considerable. Lastly, we

paralleled a demand was an extraordinary stimulus to the production of iron. Every country, however thinly populated, and nowever backward in development, eagerly sought to share in a trade so profitable. The iron manufacture, therefore, was fostered by every conceivable means. At length the more advanced nations had practically completed their railway network, but the warning was not taken. The less advanced countries obtained. by keeping up a considerable demand for iron for shipbuilding purposes. But the transformation is now nearly effected, and the arprehensions excited by the state of Europe have introduced a new element of disturbance. Lastly, the substitution of steel rails for iron has completed the disorganization of the iron industry. The works had been fitted up to manufacture iron, and before they can be edapted to turn out steel they must be completely transformed. Happly, there is evidence that our ironmasters are alive to the necessities of the situation, and are resolutely preparing for the requisite sacrifice of capital. This country, being foremost in the industry, has been the first to icel the effects of the revolution it is undergoing, just as she first feit the revolution in naval construction. If she acts as promptly as on that occasion, she will have no need to fear the result.

The billiard match last night at Brunswick's be-tween Sayler and Rhines resulted in the defeat of Rhines,—his first defeat in the tournament. The game was a good one; that is, it was closely con-

West End Dry Goods House, Madison and Peoria-sts.

In addition to attractions previously advertised the tollowing bargains in

# GOODS

Heavy Loom Dice Table Linen, 60 inches wide, 35c: former price 50c.

Very heavy soft finish Loom Damask, 60 in. wide, 50c; former price 75c.

Extra heavy Barnsley Loom Damask 64 in. wide, 75c.

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Bleached Table Damasks, 60 in. wide, 35 and 40c. Heavy Bleached Damask, 63 in. wide, 50c; tormer price 8bc.

Very heavy Bleached Damask, 64 in. wide, 75c; former price \$1.

Extra Heavy Bleached Damask, soft finish, 64 in. wide, 31; tormer price \$1.35.

5-8 Damask Napkins per dos, \$1; former price, \$1.75.

Full size heavy quality Damask Napkins, \$1.25; former price, \$2.2.

Beautiful Damask Napkins \$3, \$2.50 and \$3; former price \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.

Better qualities reduced in same proportion. 16 in. wide Twilled Crash 5c; former price 9c.

Heavy Twilled Crash 7½c; former price 10c

9c.
Heavy Twilled Crash 7%c; former price 10c
Russia Crash 10 and 12%c; former price 12% and 15c.
20 in. wide All-Linen Bleached and Brown Crash 12%c; former price 17c.
Heavy Loom Damask Toweling, 12%c; former price 16c.
Bleached and Unbleached Hucksbuck Towels, 20 by 33 inches, 12%c; former price 20c.
Unbleached Damask Towels, 20 by 33 inches, 12%c; former price 20c. 20c.
Unbleached Damask Towels, 20 by 33 in., 15c; former price 20 and 25c.
Large size Bleached and Unbleached Damask and Huckabuck Plain and Knotted Fringed Towels, 25c; former price 40 and 50c.

11-4 Honeycomb Bedspreads, 75c; former price 90c.
11-4 Heavy Bedquilts, 85c; former price \$1.
11-4 Extra Heavy Bedquilts, \$1.25; former price \$1.75. 11-4 Marseilles Quilts, \$2; former price \$2.50. \$2.50. Il-4 Heavy Marseilles Quilts, fast back, \$2.50; former price \$3.50. Elegant Marseilles Quilts for \$3.50, \$4 and \$55; reduced one-third.

\$5; reduced one-third.
Nottingham Lace Curtains at lower prices than importer's cost.
Elegant Nottingham Curtain Nets in beauful Designs, very wide, with double border, per yard, 25, 40, 50c; former price 40, 60 and 75c. 40, 60 and 70c. A few cases 12-4 Fine California Blankets at \$4.50 pair; the lowest price they have been sold at heretofore is \$8.

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GREAT CLUSING SALE!

Winter Dress Goods! Field, Leiter

& Co. EXPOSITION BUILDING,

Have made still greater reductions in their Dress Goods Department to close out the following lots: 200 pcs All-Wool Basket Cloth at 30, marked down from 60c

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150 pcs English Matelasse at
25c, marked down from 45c.

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100 pcs All-Wool Matelasse

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Mixtures at 50c, marked down from 75c. 125 pcs All-Wool Camel's Hair Mixtures at 60c, marked IV. SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGI down from 90c.

100 pcs 6-4 Alaska Stripes at 75c, marked down from \$1.25 150 pcs All-Wool Bourettes, cloth shades at 65c, marked down from \$1.25.

500 pcs Cotton and Silk Mixtures at 12 1-2c, marked down from 25c. 500 pes Fancy Mixtures at 10c,

marked down from 20c. Special attention called to our stock of Fine Dress Goods in

Paris and Lyons Novelties, Which will be closed out at 50 per

ing Monday, Jan. 21, 1878. N. B.—Pree Stages between Exposition Building and State and Randolph-sta. every five minutes, for use of our patrons.

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ANNUAL

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The same reductions have been made on this stock as at our West End House. and the same articles advertised in adjoining column may be found here in as good assortment at the same prices; in addition to which we offer here, Carpets, Curtain and Upholstery Goods at a

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A CYCLOP EDIA OF BIOGRAPHY. Being a Record of the lives of Eminent Persons. By Parke Godwin. Revised and continued to August, 1877. 8vo, cloth, \$5; half morocco. \$7.30. COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY: Or, The Growth and Grades of Intelligence. By President John Bascom, of the University of Wisconsin. 12mo, cloth, \$1.75.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED: WORKS OF PRES'T JOHN BASCOM.

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"." The above are for sale by all bookellers, and will be sent post-paid upon receipt of price by the publish

HOG CHOLERA CURED

A Book Published Giving All of the Princips Diseases of the Swine and the Rem-edies for the Same.

edies for the Same.

Cholera, and Preumonia, and Thumbs, and Mange, and Wornes, and diseases of the Kidneys, and Measies, and Kiheumanism, and how to prevent being poisoned by esting Pork that has the Trichina, and hundreds of useful things; no Swine-Owner should be without one of these Books.

These discoveries were made in Green County, Wis.. where the author has resided over thirty years on a farm and in the village of Monroe; and the author has been experimenting for years, and is now consident that there can be thousands of dollars' gorth of Swine saved annually in almost every State.

Chicago, Ill., has been chosen as the proper legation to manufacture this Medicine, and where the Proprietor will remain, and this Medicine will be manufactured and soid by the Proprietor only, whe has now One Thousand Books published giving all out of the Chicago, and the sufficient of the same A. H. Swine-Owner's Guide, "which will be sent in a Post-Office order to Chicago, Ill., Box 164.

I feel it my duity to causion the public to beware, for there will no doubt be inferior medicine palmed of on the public in some localities.

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#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Moderate Country Demand for Currency-Clearings, \$3,300,000,

The Resumption of Specie Payments-New York Banks---Bills of Exchange.

The Produce Markets Generally Lower --- Provisions Active --- Breadstuffs Dull.

Peace Prospects Made Buyers Wary-A Fair Shipping Demand for Wheat.

#### FINANCIAL.

There was some sctivity in the country orders for currency, but no special movement in any other direction. The applications for discounts are lim-ited, and the payments are about as large as the new loans. Packers and Board-of-Trade men do not patronize the banks liberally in the present condition of the markets, and the demand of the country banks for rediscounts is not as pressing as

has been. Rates of discount are 7@10 per cent at the New York exchange was sold between banks at

New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c per \$1,000 discount.

The clearings were \$3,300,000.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The resolution adopted last week by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives for an investigation of the actual amount of gold held by the Government, free from liabilities, has its origin apparently in a district of the figures furnished by the Secretary of the Treasnry in his debt statements. The resolution gives the Committee the power to send for persons and papers, and is to that extent more searching than the resolution adopted by the House in November last calling for information as to the amount of gold and gold coin in the Treasury. The reply of the Secretary of the Treasury stated that on Oct. 31 he actual amount of gold on hand, deducting all demand obligations and accused interest on the public debt was \$57,436,071. Besides this gold there was on hand silver to the amount of \$8,477,575. The debt statement of Jan. 1 claimed that the actual amount of gold on hand free from liabilities was \$75,000,000.

The resolution of the Committee requests the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount. gold on hand free from habilities was \$75,000, 600. The resolution of the Committee requests
the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount
of gold held by National Banks, and furnish an estimate of the amount of gold the Government will
own on Jan. 1, and the estimated imports and exnorts of gold in that time. The information will
though a great deal of light on the property of reow a great deal of light on the prospects of re-applion. Invitations have been sent to leading kers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and other cities to appear before the Com-mittee to give their views about the present financial condition of the country, and the ability of the Government to resume specie-payments on the date set by the Resumption act.

NEW YORK BANKS.

The Union Thus Company has passed its January

NEW YORK BANKS.

be Union Trust Company has passed its Janudividend. Its July dividend was also passed. Officers explain the passing of the dividend by depreciation of Government bonds, on which Company has lost 8 per cent. The Company examined in December, and pronounced of. Its stock was sold last week at 105; the ered at 54, without takers, although Bank was offered at 54, without takers, although intherto it has ruled above 60. The President says the bank does not intend, as reported, to go out of business, and that it is perfectly sound. The bank has been examined within ten days, and delared solvent. There has been recently a heavy lectine in the price of the stock of the Ninth National Bank. That institution suffered heavy losses in the panic, and by the non-payment of paper naturing since that time, and in mortgages and other stocks and assets, which have hrunk greatly in value. The Board of ak greatly in value. The Board of tors have determined to reduce the al of the bank from \$1.500,000 to \$1,000,-000, and will call a meeting of stockholders to vote the reduction. A general decline has taken place in the quotations of bank stocks in New York, This has not been caused by any bear movement,

PROPITS OF BRITISH BANKS. as closely as those of American banks, the hard-ness of the times. We put into tabular form those we have already given with some others in order to indicate the comparative profits of 1876 and 1877:

Discount   Discount	
National Discount	10
United Discount 7	7
CALIFORNIA DIVIDENDS.	
The dividends paid in 1877 by Califor	nia corpo-
Fourteen savings banks	8 4,985,400
Seven commercial banks	
Gas and water companies	1,677,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	400,000 456,000
Street railroad companies	148,000
Powder companies	336,000
Mining companies	
Two Stock Boards	65,000
Safe-Deposit Company	90,000
Real-Estate Associates	
Dry-Dock Company	48,000
California State Telegraph	75,000
Miscellaneous	119,400
Matel for 1977	294 902 900

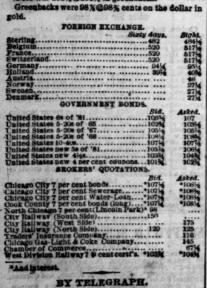
THE LAW OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE. THE LAW OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

An English court has just decided a judicial question of importance to dealers in bills of exchange. A New York importing house a few days before it suspended sent a New York bank a bill of exchange for \$2,500 drawn on a London house. When the draft reached London the drawer refused to pay, because while the bill was in transit news of the failure of the drawer had come by cable. As the holder of the draft was able to show that the drawer had a sufficient balance with the London house to pay the draft, the Court ordered the London drawee to pay the draft and the costs. the London drawee to pay the draft and the cost

The balances in the United States Treasury on Saturday were: Carrency, 3, 565, 281; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, \$10, 000, 000; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$36, 175, 000; coin (including \$39, 366, 700 in coin certificates), \$132, 163, 333; outstanding legal-tenders, \$349, 442, 778.

The January lividend of the Consolidated Virginia was paid in the 12th inst. Nine dividends, amounting to \$9,720,000 in all, have been paid the past fiscal year. Since May, 1874, the has paid forty-one dividends, amounting to

Commissioners of the District of Columbia, r annual report, state it to be \$23,810,146. GOLD AND GREENBACKS.



advanced to 101%, and closed at 101%. Carrying rates were 3@7.

Silver at London, 53%d. Here silver bars are 117% in greenbacks and 115% in gold. Silver coin, % @1c discount.

Governments were firm.

Railroad bonds were strong.

Bailroad bonds were strong.

State securites were quiet.

Stocks were somewhat irregular in the forencop, with slight finctuations and subsequently become strong for the Western shares. Coal stocks were an exception to the temper of speculation, and declined. Western Union and Lake Shore advanced to 78 and 61½ respectively. The market closed strong, though a fraction off the best figures of the day. Transactions were 90,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Erie, 51,000 Lake Shore. 10,000 Northwestern common, 4,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 2,000 preferred, 5,000 Lackawanna, and 9,000 Western Union.

Money market easy: 467, closing at 6. Prime mercantile papier, 507.

Customs receipis. \$275,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$537,000.

Clearings, \$17,000,000.

Sterling steady: actual business, long, 481%; short, 484.

Treasure.
4,000,000.
dy; actual business, long,
downward long, long,

closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 11½ Kentuck
Belcher 5½ Leopard
Best & Belcher 18½ Mexican
Baillon 4½ Northern Belle.
Consolidated Virginia. 22 Overman.
California. 20% Ophin:
Chollar 50 Raymond & Ely.
Confidence. 5 Silver Hill.
Condence. 5 Silver Hill.

Exchanger 5% Sierra Novada.
Crown Point. 5% Seerragated Belcher.
Exchanger 5% Sierra Novada.
Condence 5% Consolidated.
Light Consolidated. 1 Fellow Jacket.
Light Consolidated. 1 Ferragated Consolidated.
Sight exchange on New York, 5 pre minm.
Sterling exchange on New York, 50 pre minm.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Consols—Money and account

95 7-16. United States Bonds—'85s. 105%; '67s, 107: 10:40s, 109; new 5s, 106%; Eric, 9%; preferred, Paris, Jan. 21.—Rentes, 100f 74c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Jan. 21:

#### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

STATE TOLLY	Receipts.		Shinments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	14,555	8,830	15,037	10,071
Wheat, bu	137,649	12,415	73,015	3,931
Corn. bu	102,778	65,784	62, 359	57, 981
Osta, bu	48,909	14, 176	30,380	12,550
Rye, bu	8,764	4,000	392	800
Barley, ou:	25,584	7,507	2,307	9,601
Grass seed, hs.	124,600	105,970	104, 221	119,042
Flax seed, bs.	139, 700	82,080	165,700	881,927
B. corn, bs	83,970	18,000	30,950	25,046
C. meats, Bs		284, 410		2, 256, 352
Beef. tes			400	
Beef. brls		541	26	206
Pork, bris	70	. 2	491	1,716
Lard. ba	456,693	382, 893	1, 121, 905	144, 230
Callow, bs	24, 305	19, 113	60,380	50, 128
Butter, Ds	104,982	127,605	72,870	135, 025
Dre'd hogs, No	1,063	3,051	1.247	2,098
Live hogs. No.	24,706	6, 322	1,410	2,309
Cattle, No	595	1,590	1.327	2,408
Sheep, No	1,098	646	2,000	557
Hides, Ibs	201,970	261,756	142, 125	217, 460
Highwin's, bris	201,310	200	50	255
Wool, lbs	109,350	89,974	72,000	69, 770
Potatoes, bu	1,321	2, 190	12,000	00, 770
Joni, tons	2,601	4, 831	769	1, 138
Hay, tons	156.	80	10	40
umper, m.ft.	275	200	621	613
	320	280	110 - 10 - 718	613
shingles, m			0 749	2.865
	2,848	1,473	3,753	
Poultry, lbs	68,025	65, 233	80,968	79,877
eggs, pkgs	200	41	22 .	*** *****
Gheese, bxs	1,108	527	1,059	79
. apples, bris	85	300		*** *****
Beans, bu	742	1,349	125	. 83

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city onsumption: 1,483 bu wheat, 1,478 bu corn, 1,329 bu oats, 2,352 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city resterday morning: 30 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 12 cars No. 2 do, 13 cars No. 1 soft spring, 199 cars No. 2 do, 32 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected, 2 cars No. grade (938 wheat). 16 cars high mixed 2cars no grade (298 wheat): 16 cars high mixed 2 corn, 96 cars rejected, 70 cars no grade (237 corn); 3 cars No. 1 oats, 32 cars No. 2 white, 24 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (62 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 30 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected (38 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 19 cars No. 2 do, 23 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 19 cars No. 2 do, 23 cars extra No. 3 do, 20 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 19 cars feed (82 barley). Total. 717cars, or 279,000 bc. Inspected out: 45,359 bu wheat, 12,158 br. corn, 10,696 bn oats, 18,198 bu barley.

It is claimed by some parties that the inspection of new corn in this city is too strict,—that more of it should be graded as No. 2. So far it does not apnt should be graned as No. 2. So far it does not ap-pear that there is good reason for the comptaint. Some of that passed into the rejected grade is in very poor condition, and a good deal of it is too damp to be stored with safety. The trade does not want hot corn here next summer, however much a few may wish to increase the receipts of No. 2 now.

ow.

And now it is rumored that there is a corner on And now it is rumored that there is a corner on January corn. Circumstances certainly favor such a movement if it should be attempted. It seems probable, however, that there will be no corner, in the usual sense of the word, but there may be difficulty in filling some of the very many short sales that were made under the impression that we should be nearly overwhelmed by No. 2.

this month.

The leading produce markets were generally The leading produce markets were generally easter yesteday, with more irregularity in the course of trading than usual. Breadstaffs were dull, though wheat was in good demand for shipment, and at times moderately active for future. Provisions were weakened by heavy offerings of pork, of which over 20,000 bris were sold previous to 11 o'clock, after which the market was less active. The weather was again mild and moist, checking hopes of a more active movement of grain in the future, though freceipts were larger yesterday as a consequence of better roads up to a few days ago. A great deal of uncertainty was exhibited early about the war situation in the East, out an advance of two points in

roas up to a rew days ago. A great deal of uncertainty was exhibited early about the war stination in the East, out an advance of two points in consols was reported about noon, and the effect was soon observed in a shading of prices, chiefly in wheat. The advices from other points were not favorable to strength, except that Liverpool quoted corn steady and firm. Wheat was weak, both in New York and Great Britain.

The demand for foreign and domestic dry goods was light, the disposition to restrict orders to the smallest quantities consistent with the requirements of current trade still being a feature of the trade. The tone of the market remains firm, especially for colored cottons. Prices of groceries were the same as on Saturday, and were quoted about steady, with a quiet business in progress. Butter was less firm even the choicest grades not being sought after at former extreme figures. The tendency of the market for good to choice qualities seems to be downward. Chesse also is working in the same direction, prices of both being relatively high. In the dried fruit and fish markets little that is new was developed, trade continuing little that is new was developed, trade continuing quiet at nominally steady prices. Nothing new was noted in the oil market. Leather was dull and easy. Coal, wood, bagging, and tobacco sold to a moderate extent at former quotations.

The lumber market was quiet and firm. The country trade is impressing always, and the business.

Wheat—Sales 90,000 bn. #18.57 CALL.

Wheat—Sales 90,000 bn, at \$1.00% for February and \$1.00% good bn, at \$1.00% for February and \$2.00 May 30,000 bn, at \$1.00% good for February and \$2.00 May 30,000 bn, at \$2.00% good for May 30,000 for March, 1.20% for March, 1.20% for March, 1.20% good for May 30,000 for May 30,000 for March, 1.20% good for May 30,000 for Ma The lumber market was quiet and firm. The country trade is improving alowly, and the business between yards promises to be fair as soon as outside orders come in freely. The wool, hop, and broom-corn markets were quiet and steady. Seeds were in better request and steady. Larger buying orders were received, and the offerings were more liberal than at the close of last week. Hides were slow and easy, the receipts being on the increase, while the demand has slackened, and Eastern markets are reported to be in an unset-Lard-750 tca at \$7.82% for Pebruary and \$7.406 7.42% for March. 7.42% for March.

Mess pork was easier, with sales of 4.500 bris at \$10.72% \$10.75 for February, \$10.87% \$10.90 for March, and \$11.05 for April.

Lard was fairly solive and a shade easier. Sales 6,800

tied state. Hay met with a fair local inquiry. The demand for game and poultry was light, and the market ruled weak, the supplies being large, with the weather unfavorable for carrying stock.

It is asserted on good authority that corn is now being taken from this city to New York at 30c per 100 has on contracts which may be filled any time up to the end of April. It is claimed, however, that these contracts were all made prior to the date of the recent agreement. At present rail freights are quoted steady at 40c for grain and other fourth-class to New York, 37c for do to Baltimore. 38c to Philadelphna, and 45c to Boston and other New England points. Loose meats are quoted at 10c, and boxed meats at 5c

meats are quoted at 10c, and boxed meats at 5c per 100 lbs higher than gain.

The following are the through rates of freights to

bu; mait, 13,150 bu; pork, 5,236 pkgs; becf, 1,653 pkgs; cut meats, 6,767 pkgs; lard, 11,861 pkes; whisky, 265 brls. Exports—Flour, 5.000 brls; wheat, 163,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu: oats, 1,000 bu.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates

Week end'g Week end'g Week end'g
Jan. 19, '78, Jan. 12, '78, Jan. 20, '77.

78, 000 66, 000 35, 968
1,141, 000 989, 000 207, 724
1, 202, 000 934, 000 880, 048
6, 000 78, 000 23, 310
8, 050 6, 100 8, 848
6, 446, 000 6, 502, 000 6, 179, 131
15, 228, 000 14, 388, 000 15, 083, 963 GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

Wheat, bu. 2,278,000 2,170,000 3,300,535 5,562,037 Corp. bu. 1944,000 1,048,000 2,781,017 482,216 Oats, bu. 1,544,000 1,600,000 986,622 1,011,574 Garden, bu. 2831,000 2835,000 782,044 518,730 at Chicago Customs Jan. 21: Andersen, Olsen & at Chicago Customs Jan. 21: Andersen, Olsen & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 6 cases dry goods; H. Rochur, 1 case bronze ornaments; Field, Leiter & Co., 19 cases dry goods; David Wylie, 25 drums caustic-soda; Gerts, Lumbard & Co., 2 cases brushes; Armour & Co., 1 case oil paintings; Theodore Meinhold, 3 cases musical instruments; Brown & Prior, 2 cases dry goods; E. Kirchoff, 7 casks beer; John J. McGrath; 1 case dry goods; Frank Bros., 3 cases dry goods. Amount collected, \$4,919.94.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

BOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the aggregate, but chiefly in pork, and turned downwards in sympathy with an easier feeling in bogs at the Stock-Yards. Liverpool was 3d per cwt higher on lard, but the conditions here were unfavorable to strength, the weather being bad, and the expectation of a very large supply of hour for this weak being general. The outro of means and and continues very large.

supply of noise for this week sening general. The outgo of meats and lard continues very large.

MESS PORK—Was more active, and declined 125-6015c per bel, under free offerings for future; and closed 10c below the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 350 bris cash at \$10.70; 7.750 tos seller Feb-

below the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 250 bris cash at \$10.70; 7.750 tos seller February at \$10.70\$10.77\$; 42,500 bris seller March at \$10.875\$(910.95); and 4,500 bris seller April at \$11.00\$ at 1.10. Total, \$5,100 bris. The market closed steady at \$10.70\$ 10.75 for spot; \$19.70\$ seller April at \$10.75 seller February; \$10.90\$ 10.90\$ 10.92\$ seller January; \$10.75 seller February; \$10.90\$ 10.90\$ 10.90\$ 10.90\$ 10.70 and extra prime at \$8.25\$\$5.50.

Larp—Was quiet, except for March, which was in good demand, and the market declined 5e per 100 bs n sympathy with pork. Sales were reported of 250 tos spot at \$7.30; 2.200 tos seller February at \$7.30\$ 30\$ 7.35; 9.500 tos seller March, 439; and 500 tes seller April at \$7.47\$; 93.7.50. [Total, 12,500 tos. The market closed tame at \$7.305.7.32\$; 67.35 seller February; \$7.32\$; 67.35 seller February; \$7.32\$; 67.35 seller February; \$7.32\$; 67.30 seller March; and \$7.47\$; 67.50. [Total, 12,500 tos. The market closed tame at \$7.305.7.32\$; 67.30 seller April at 67.47\$; 610 for spot or seller January; \$7.32\$; 67.35 seller February; \$7.30\$; 60.00 bs seller March; and \$7.47\$; 67.50. [Total, 12,500 tos. The market closed tame at \$7.305.7.30\$; 67.30 seller April at 67.47\$; 610 for spot or seller January; \$7.32\$; 67.30 seller February; \$7.300.00 bs seller March; and \$7.47\$; 610 for spot or seller January; \$7.300 boxes long at \$8.50 spot and \$5.65 for March; 1,300 boxes long and short clears at \$5.305.50; 20 boxes long clears at \$5.50; 4,000 ps green hems (20 be) at 5%c; 20,000 bs doubted should be a 6%c. The following tables how the closing prices per 100 bs on the principal box by the principal should be a select and 50 boxes long cut hams (22 bs) at 6%c. The following tables how the closing prices per 100 bs on the principal

Cut of meats: Shout Short L. and sh. Short dets. ribs. clears. clears. clears. Short L. onese, part cured. \$3.85 \$5.40 \$5.00 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$5.00 \$5.50 \$5.75 \$6.00 \$5.00 \$ averages; grees hams, escage for same averages; green shoulders, 3%c.

Bacon quoted at 546954c for shoulders, 64696c for short rins, 646964c for short clears, 0610c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5664c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$9.00, 610.00 for mess; \$10.00611.00 for extra mess; and \$15.00615.59 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 746974c for city, and 76734c

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was dull and weak, in sympathy with wheat. There was a light local demand for small-lots, while shippers held off. Sales were reported of 100 ris winters at \$5. 75; 850 bris spring extras, chiefly at 84.90@5.25, and 50 bris buckwheat do on private term Total, 1,000 bris. The market closed at the following a the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.50.57.00; good to prime brands of winters. 85. 2366.00; cnoice to ane spring, 85. 2565.75; fair to good spring, \$4.5065.00; low spring, \$3.0063.50; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.0065.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.7566.00; patent springs, \$7.006 8.50; low grade, \$2.631663.50; rye, \$3.2563.30; buckwheat, \$5.12565.25.

Bray-Was quiet and steady. Sale was made of 40 to act \$1.175 part for a track.

ons at \$11.75 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$11.50 per ORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$10.50 per ton on track.
WHEAT-Was rather slow on the whole, with a

Conx-Myal—Coarse was nominal at \$10.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was rather slow on the whole, with a moderately active movement at times, and again week, declining 136c, and closing 146c146c lower than Saturday. London and Liverpool were quoted slow, the British country markets generally cheaper, and New York was dull and lower to sell, while our receipts exhibited the state of the sell while our receipts exhibited the sell of the sel

tes, at \$7.32\6 for February, \$7.37\667.42\6 for March, and \$7.47\6 for April. Corn was quiet, at 7056040c for Fetruary and 420 4334c for May, closing at the inside. Oats were quiet, at 234c seller the month and 2334c seller February. Selier February.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed easier, at \$10.70 for February, \$10.83610.87% for March, and \$11.0216311.05 for April. Sales 3.000 bris. at \$10.70 for February and \$10.85210.87% for March.

Lard closed at \$7.37567.40 for April and \$7.306.732% for February. Sales 300 tes, at \$7.37567.40 seller March.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of \$0,000 lbs seller May at \$5.35.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL-Was quiet at \$1.90\(\frac{3}{2}\).08.

BROOM-CORN-Was in moderate request and steady.
Quotations: Choice green huri, 60\(\tau\)c; cred-tipped medium do, 56\(\frac{3}{2}\)sec; cred-stupped do, 46\(\frac{3}{2}\)sec; green covers and inside, 46\(\frac{3}{2}\)sec; red-tipped do, 46\(\frac{3}{2}\)sec; green covers and inside, 46\(\frac{3}{2}\)sec; red and inferior brush, 48\(\frac{3}{2}\)sec; crocked, 38\(\frac{3}{2}\)sec; green covers and inferior brush, 48\(\frac{3}{2}\)sec; crocked, 38\(\frac{3}{2}\)sec; BUTTER-The market was rather easier all around, even the choicest grades being unsalable at the extreme prices of last week. Only the fancy creameries were in demand at over 20\(\frac{3}{2}\)c, and sales at higher figures

even the choicest grades being unsaiable at the extreme prices of last week. Only the fancy creameries were in demand at over 28c, and sales at higher figures were very rare. Common and medium qualities were neglected at any price. We quote: Fancy creamery, 20635c; good to choice grades, 236-28c; medium, 146-18c; inferior to common. 8312c; roll, 12618c.

BAGGING—There was a light demand at unchanged prices. The market remains firm despite the continued duliness of trade. We quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 235c; Lewiston, 215c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 195c; buriapa, 4 and 5 ba, 13615c; gunnies, singles, 14 (315c; double, 2462445c.

\*\*COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were steady at \$1.025(10.5 for pork barrels and \$1.25561.25 for lard therees. CHEESE—Trices were steady as previously quoted. sales masing at 26 105c for neutron to fair, and at 115/125c for 2001 to choice factory graded at the prices fellowing: Lackawana, large eag. \$6.50; do not and range, and small egg, 26.75; Piedmont, 57.56; Blossburg, \$6.0069.50; Briar Hill, \$5.50; Baitmore & Ohlo. 25.0085.00; Hilhols, \$5.0066.00; Gartaherrie, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50.

DERESSED HOUS—Were in local demand, at a decline of 10c per 100 lbs. The weather was unfavorable, and there was no demand except from packers. Sales were reported of 188 head and 22 cars at \$4.3094.27%.

Bitles—Were quiet at 126125c. Pickled stock was served stock, with the oderings, especially of preserved stock, with the odering especially of preserved sto

cior berring, sulfe, bris, \$7.50; do, round, bris, \$4.50; do, \$5-bris, \$3.50; moked hallbut, \$6100; scaled herring, per box, 30c.
Fig. 178. AND NUTS—Were in fair demand and were steady in price. Quotations are as foilows:
FORRIOS—Dates, \$6605c; dss, new layers, 122,18c; Tarkish prunes, oid, \$45690; do new, 100611c; French do, 136-16c; raisins, layers, old, \$1.5061.55; do new, \$1.5562.55; do new, \$1.5562.55; do new, \$1.5562.55; do new, \$2.1562.25; do laced, \$7.568c; Zante durrants, \$66374c; effron, 17619c.
Domsynto—Alden apples, 15616c; Michigan new, \$4674c; do old, \$6636c; Southern, new, \$6554c; Southern silved, 76275c; pared, 12 \$14c; blackberries, new, \$9694c; raspherries, \$2634c; pitted cherries, 16313c; almonds, Tarragona, 2032 21c; Franch walnuts, 105615c; raspherries, 25636c; pecans, \$6565c; Wilver pecans, \$6656c; Wilvington peautits, \$6555c; Tennessed, \$6656c; Wilvington peautits, \$6655c; Oper box; Yalencia oranges, \$7.5068.50 per case; box oranges, \$3.5064.00 per pri; eraberries, callivisted, per life, \$6.5066c; Oper box; Yalencia oranges, \$7.5068.50 per case; box oranges, \$3.5064.00 per hox; Yalencia oranges, \$7.5068.50 per case; box oranges, \$3.5064.00 per dox; Valencia oranges, \$7.5068.50 per case; box oranges, \$1.5064.00 per dox; Valencia oranges, \$7.5068.50 per case; box oranges, \$1.5064.00 per dox; Valencia oranges, \$7.5068.50 per case; box oranges, \$1.5064.00 per dox; Valencia oranges \$7.5068.50 per case; box oranges, \$1.5065c; case; box o

non, 206-32c; common molasses, 356-40c; black strap, 316-33c.

SFICENS—Allapice, 18-3184c; cloves, 426-45c; cash, 246-25c; pepper, 154-616c; nutnegs, No. 1, 25c-281.05; Calcutta ginger, 10-611c.

SONS—True Blue, 54cc: German mottled, 54cc; Blue Lily, 54cc; White Rose, 35-60-34c; Peach Blossom, 64-66-7c; savon Imperial, 54-65-34c.

HAY—Was in moderate demand and steady; No. 1 timothy, 59-00-99, 50; No. 2 do, 58-75-69-00; mixed, 88-50; upland prairie, 88-00; No. 1 prairie, 10-00-68-50; slouch, 55-00-90, 00.

HIDES—Were dull and weak. The offerings were large, and buyers were holding off and bidding for under quotations: City butchers' cows, 64-6; steers, 76-75-c; green cured, light, 85-6; heavy, 74-c; damaged, 64-65-c; green calf, 12c; fint, prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14-61c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon and vides, 14-61c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon and viles; deacon deep, 85-6; green calf, 12c; fint, prime dry kip, calf, and dry hides, 14-61c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon and calf, 18-2c; deacon deep.

90@1.25 Harness.

D of common stock boards... Fencing, No. 1, 14 to 16 ft... Fencing do, 12 to 20 ft... Fencing, No. 2... Common boards, 10 to 20 ft...

14c; gasoliue, 87 deg., 20s22c; West Virginia oli, natural, 38 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 35c; reduced, 29 deg., 25c.
FOTATOKE—Were in moderate request at 45x450c.
FOTATOKE—Were in moderate request at 45x450c.
FOTATOKE—Were in moderate request at 45x450c.
FOTATOKE—Were in moderate request at the following were illeral. The work weather is paid to the following were illeral. The offerings were in the following the following were in the following the following were in the following the following were larger, but the higher grades sold at recent prices. Timothy sold at \$1.50al. 33% clover at 84.50 deg. 37.5 and manmoth at \$4.80a4.85. Flax sold at 1.25 deg. 37.5 and manmoth at \$4.80a4.85. Flax sold at 1.25 deg. 37.5 and manmoth at \$4.80a4.85. Flax sold at 1.25 deg. 37.5 and manmoth at \$4.80a4.85. Flax sold at 1.25 deg. 37.5 and manmoth at \$4.80a4.85. Flax sold at 1.25 deg. 37.5 and manmoth at \$4.80a4.85. Flax sold at 1.25 deg. 37.5 and manmoth at \$4.80a4.85. Flax sold at 1.25 deg. 37.5 deg. 37

medium. 483488C; good do, 48638C; nne, 5858SC; nne, 5858S

### LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,628 head; same time last week, 3,519. The market was in no way improved. Indeed, the situation was even more unfavorable to selicers than during last seek. The supply fell within moderate limits, but the demand was more than ordinarily restricted, and holders found it difficult to realize even former low prices in quality the offerings were considerably below the average of last week. Cows. common mixed lots, and fair to good steers, weighing from 1,080 to 1,300 ba, comprised the major part of the supply, and sales were principally at prices ranging downward from 84.25. Butchers stuff was especially duil, and the reported seles show that iast week's prices were not sustained. A considerable portion of the purchases of the local trade Aconsiderable portion of the purchases of the local trade were made at the low range of \$2.2592.50, as much of that stuff was picked up in 1612 under ten head, the sales do not appear in the published list. The highest reported sales was 15 head, averaging 1.422 list, at 44.624. A few prime droves were taken at \$4.40. The market closed dull and heavy.

2, 6003.25

market closed steady at \$8,9004.00 for light, ame \$83.8504.00 for heavy grades. Comparatively few if were included in the supply.

No. 48. Frice, No. 41. Price, No. 45. From the supply.

No. 48. Frice, No. 41. Price, No. 45. From the supply.

No. 48. Frice, No. 41. Price, No. 45. From the supply.

No. 49. Frice, No. 41. Price, No. 45. From the supply.

No. 40. Frice, No. 41. Price, No. 45. From the supply.

No. 40. Frice, No. 41. Price, No. 45. From the supply.

No. 40. 41.00 60. 2233 4.60 80. 337 3.

No. 331 4.10 60. 2233 4.60 80. 337 3.

No. 332 4.00 4.00 77. 2230 4.00 80. 337 3.

No. 334 4.10 45. 331 4.00 49. 336 3.

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No. 336 4.00 40. 331 4.00 49. 337 3.

No. 338 3.90 4.10 45. 331 4.00 49. 336 3.

No. 339 4.00 40. 331 4.00 49. 337 3.

No. 330 4.00 40. 331 4.00 144. 306 3.

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No. 330 4.00 90. 330 3.00

Foot 1983(c; about 600 fat sheep taken for export at 51(6)-54(c).

Sylar Hecelpts 9, 500, making 30, 200 for the week, against 40, 300 last week; 32 car-loads more due to-day; market dull at \$4,4064,50 ner 100 lbs; good hoge alive.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan 21.—Hogs opened strong; closed weak; tending down; light, 81,5064,5; packing, \$3,80 de, 10: car-loar-Feeling, sightly firmer on light supply for shipping grades; prime to choice native shipping steers, \$4,7065,00; fair to good native shipping steers, \$3,8064, 25; butchers' weak; little doing; fair to choice

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 21.—CATTLE-Receipts tince and including Friday last, 1, 173 head of through ind 697 of yard stock; total for the week ending this 43. 2, 142 head through and 2, 161 of yard stock, against 108 head of the former and 2, 737 of the latter for the reck before; trime, 85. 25; good, 84. 5065.00; combon, 83. 7568.00. 100. \$3.75@4.00.

Hogs-Receipta. 8,415 head; total for the week, 8.810 against 29,070 last week; Yorkers, \$4.15@4.25; fulladejbhias, \$4.25@4.50.

SHRET-Receipts. 4.900 head; total for theweek, 9,800 central 3,300 last week; selling. 3960456.

SHEEF-RECEIPA, 4.900 head; total for the week, 9.500 against 9, 500 hast week; selling, 3%64%.

BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, 16%4c lower; very duil and lower; very best, \$4.756.575; first quality, \$4.0064.75; medium, \$4.00; ordinary, \$2.503.00; most sales at \$4.7564.50; receipts, 1,741; sales, 1,396. Hours-Market slow; supply slightly in excess of demand; prices without change; quotations, \$5.00\$5.75; receipts, 4.777.

SHEEF-BECCIPTS, 1,929; sales dull; prices ¼c off; Sugge-Receipts, 1,929; sales dull; prices 14c off; notations, \$4.00.55.25 gross.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

French generally cheaper. Farmers' deliveries of En-glish wheat during the past week, 35,000;46,000 qrs. Special Dispatch to The "Micago Tribune. Liverroot, Jan. 21–11:00 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 28s;

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 118 9d; No. 2, 118 3d;

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 0d; No. 2, 11s 3d; spring, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 6d; club, No. 1, 13s 1d; No. 2, 12s 9d. Corn—New No. 1, 28s 6d; No. 2, 28s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s 3d; old No. 2, 29s 3 CLOVER SEED-45@508.

Provisions—Mess pork. 50s. Prime mess beef, 94s. Lard—41s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 31s; short do, 32s. Tallow-408 6d.
Persolbum-Spirits, 78 3d; redned do, 108 6d@108 9d.
Linered Oil-28s.
Resin-Common, 58 3d@56 6d; pale do, 13sSpirits of Tuppenvins-25s 6d.
Chesse-Fine American, 64s.
London, Jan. 21.—Tallow-398 3d.
Calcutta Linered—408 6d. TALLOW-408 6d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-24s@24s 3d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 21.—PETSOLEUM-28s 3d. AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Disacteh to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK Jan. 21.—Grain—Wheat very dull; prices quoted for early delivery about ic, and in option line 16146 per be lower, on more liberal offerings, unfavorable cable advices, and generally light call for supplies, closing weak; 32,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukes spring on private terms; quoted at \$1.2561.30; 1,700 bu No. 1 Northwestern spring at \$1.33, with No. 2 Chicago do quoted at \$1.2561.27; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, May option, at \$1.246; No. 2 Northwestern spring, January option, \$1.28461.31, as against \$1.29461.32 Saturday; do February, \$1.286 1.305; do March, \$1.28461.32; do May, \$1.24561.23. Corn attracted less attention, and quoted down \$610 cer bu on free offerings; mixed Western ungraded at 48651c, as to quality. Rye very dull, at about previous quotations. Oats quoted off generally \$40 per bu on limited trade; mixed Western, 3,500 bu at 3546376; white Western delivery, No. 2 Chicago quoted at 39637c.

Provisions—Mess pork in moderate request for early delivery at about orevious prices; sales of 300 brischolee at \$12.40; quoted at \$12.006; 240, as to brand; other kinds dull and unsettled; for forward delivery western mess very dull, with January option quoted at \$12.15 asked; February, \$12.15 asked; March, \$12.05 @12.20; April. \$12.15812.25, with no sales reported. Cut ments quiet at drooping rates; long and short clear at \$3.5585.5754. Western steam lard quoted lower for early delivery, on free offerings, leading to more active business; sales of 1,901 tes at \$7.62467.75, and 207 tos slightly off grade at \$7.5067.8056; for forward delivery, moderately sought; January option quoted at \$77236; February, \$7.7236; March, \$7.6256. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

ward delivery, moderately sought; January option quoted at \$7772\c); February, \$7.72\c); March, \$7.82\c); April, \$7.92\c); sales of 500, tcs January option at \$7.72\c)(\$7.75; 1.000 tes February at \$7.72\c)(\$7.75; 3,000 tes March at \$7.82%@7.87%; and 1,000 tes April at \$7.92%@7.95.

Tallow—In less request at about previous prices;

at \$7.925497.95.

Tallow—In less request at about previous prices; sales 61,000 lbs at \$7.5067.6116, as to quality.

SUGAR—Raw quiet but firm, at 71/c for fair refining, and 75/c for good do; refined in fair request, with cut loaf quoted at 10c.

WHIRKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bris at \$1.06; regular market heavy.

Frexiours—In berth line business on a generally moderate scale: checked by stronger rates claimed for room by steam for provisions for British ports. Chartering much less active, and indicative of much less firmness, though no important changes reported; accommodation for grain in comparatively limited request. For Liverpool, engagements include by steam 500 bris flour at 13 od per brit 8,000 bu grain at 64/d per bu; 15,000 pkgs bacon and lard on private terms; quoted at 40s bid and 30 to 45s asked.

New Touk, Jan. 21.—Corron—Market duff; 114/66.

119/c; fluires weak; January, 11.66/s; 11.70; February, 11.10c; March, 11.33c; April, 11.48c; May, 11.60c; June, 11.72c; July, 11.50c; Aquas, 11.50c; May, 11.60c; June, 11.72c; July, 11.50c; Aquas, 11.50c; May, 18.6c; September 11.50c; March, 11.33c; April, 11.48c; May, 11.60c; June, 11.50c; Aquas, 11.50c; May, 11.60c; June, 53.5; good to choice, 8.4.606, 25; carra Ohio, 83.106, 53.5; soud to choice, 8.4.606, 00; white wheat extra, 8.6.05/sc.75; fancy, 84.8068, 25; carra Ohio, 83.106, 15.50c; 82.50c; 87.4068, 73. Rye flour duil at 83.50c; 20.4.20.

GRAIS—Wheat—Market duff and heavy; receipts, 161,000 by: ungraded spring, 81.2361, 25; No. 1 Northwestern, January, 81.29661, 31. Rys—Market duff; Western, January, 81.29661, 31.

Petroleum—Duli and nominal.

Fallow—Steady: 7%c.

Fallow—Steady: 7%c.

Frietrs of Trapentine—Duli and unchanged.

Koca—Heavy: Western, 11675c.

Provisions—Mess pork duli; \$12.40. Beef quiet;

catern long clear middles easier; 6c. Dressed hogs

caty; Western, 44643c. Lard—Prime Steam, \$7.70

7.76.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21. FLOUE Fairly active and steady for Howard street and Western super; \$3.756 4.25 for extra: \$4.505.25 for family.

Bain-Wheet Westers dell and wester, \$0.2 Western winter reu, spot, \$1.34; February, \$1.344. Corn-Western fairly active, and closed dull and wester Western fairly active, and closed dull and wester Western mixed, spot, \$5.56,855c; February, \$5.545.55c; March, \$59c; April, \$7.4c; Western steamer, \$1c. Onts quiet and steady; Western white, \$7c; do mixed, \$46.55c. Rye quiet and anominal.

Hay—steady; Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, \$1.446,00. HAY—steady: Maryiand and Pennsylvania prime, \$14.00916.00. Order trade good: round lots nominal. Prov. \$12.50812.75. Bulk meats—Loses nominal; shoulders, \$458-\$52: clear rib sides, 6c; packed, 588-\$92. Barne-Shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 725-326. Barne, \$1612-\$162. Barne-Shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 725-326. Barne, \$162-\$162. Barne-Shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 725-326. Barne-Shoulders, 6c; packed, 569-526. Barne-Shoulders, 6c; packed, 569-526. Barne-Shoulders, 6c; packed, 508-526. PETROLEUN-Dull and nominal: refined, \$115-6. Copyres—Strong and higher; ito cargoes, 155-6818-56; pobbing, 155-6818-56. Whitsyl-Dull and nominal at \$1.074. Barne-Shoulders, 508-500 bit; cols. \$3.00 bit; cols.

bu.

COTTON—Dull and lower on low grades; middling, 10%c; low middling, 10%c; good ordinary, 9%c; sales, 9 baics; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 800; stock, 32,600.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—FLOUS—Quiet and Weak; superfine, \$4.50; XX. \$5,00; XXX. \$5.00; Might grades, \$6.00; 5.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and Weak; 52@53c. Osts quiet and weak; 38@40c.

CORS. MRAL—Market dull; \$2.35.

and weak; 38340.
CORN MRAL-Market dull; \$2.35.
HAY-Market dull; ordinary, \$15.00214.00; prime, \$19.00; choice, \$18.00.
Provisions-Pork quiet but arm; old, \$11.50311.75; new, \$12.00, Lard quiet but steady; redned, tierce, \$3.0033.25; keg., \$3.0035.75. Bulk-means quiet and weak; shoulders, loose, \$46; packed, \$46; face and the prime of the pri

Hame. 16 ibs average, so.w. 18
St. 125:67:20-25
WHINKY-Démand good, and tending upward; \$1.02.
WHINKY-Démand good, and tending upward; \$1.02.
BETTER -Dull and drooping.
LINSED OIL-Steady; \$5.50:85.10.
HOOS-Quiet and weak; common, \$3.50:83.90; light,
\$3.80:84.10; packing, \$4.00:4.15; butchers, \$4.150
4.20; receipts, 11.350; altitusent, \$45.

Bressed Hoos—Duli and nominal.

Recripts—Flour. 120 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn.
40,000 bu; coats, 7,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 200 bris; wheat, 64,000 bu; corn.
34,000 bu; coats, 2,100 bu.

Toledo. Jan. 21.—4 p. m.—Grain—Closed with wheat duli, weak, and lower; amber Michigan, February 31,235; March, 81,26; No. 2 red winter, March, 81,275. Corn firm and unchanged.

Louisville, Jan. 21.—40 row—Quiet at 10%c.
Flour—Market duli: evers, 34,0064. 23: family, 84,5064. 73; A No. 1, 85,5063. 75.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—Market duli: red, 81,24; amber and white, 81,25. Corn in fair demand; white.
40c; mixed. 44c. Oats—Market duli: white, 32c; mixed. 34c. State—Market duli: white, 32c; mixed. 34c. Polysteady and drm; shoulders; 45c; clear follows and firm; choice leaf, tierce, 88,25; do kegs, 94c. Bulk-meats steady and drm; shoulders; 45c; clear fib. 54(65)5c; clear, 6c; sales in sais 10 to 15 days.
Bacon steady and firm; clear rib. 65c; clear, 75c; hams, sugar-cured, 94(610)4c.

Whisay—Steady; 81.02.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21—FLOUR—Duli and unchanged. Grain—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn—Market dull; yellow. 56c; mixed. 6436544c; January, 54466 543c; February, 556554c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rve steady; e86473c.

Paovisions—Active, steady, and unchanged.
Butters—Quiet, but steady: creamery, 81633c; Westera Reserve, 23624c.

Whisay—Market duli at 61.07.

Roomyra—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn. 20,000 bu; oats, 400 bu.

Wilsky-Market dull at \$1.07.

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 15.000 bu; corn. 20,000 bu; cata, 4.000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Inactive.
GRAIN—Wheat weak: opened Ve lower: closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard. \$1.074; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.074; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.074; No. 2 do. \$1.074; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.074; No. 2 do. \$1.074; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.074; No. 2 do. \$1.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21.—PETROLEUM—Market ürm; demand heavy; standard white, 110; test, 11c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—PETROLEUM—Crude firm; \$1.71\\(\frac{1}{2}\) at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) at 12c. Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 21.—PETROLEUM—The market opened at \$1.43\(\frac{1}{2}\) for united, and advanced steadily to \$1.53\(\frac{1}{2}\), with a fair business, closing at \$1.52\(\frac{1}{2}\); sales, 342,000 bris; shipments Saturday and Sunday aggregated 32,945 bris.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, June 21.—Business moderate, with package houses; Lonsdale shirting reduced by agents to 9c. Cotton goods quiet but fairly steady; Pequot wide sheetings higher; prints quiet; nearly all light prints opened at 6c; men's wear of woolens quiet. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N.C., Jan. 21. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-

The Heir to the Japanese Throne.

An Imperial Prince was born Sept. 23 to the Emperor, by one of the twelve "subordinate mothers," named Yaniguari, a daughter of an ancient and influential house of the old Kioto nobility. The Emperor of Japan marries one wife, who is Empress. The reigning sovereign is married to a lady two years older than himself, called Haroo-Ko, but the union has hitner-to been barren. The succession to the throne is regulated on a basis wide enough, however, to secure heirs without the risk of dispute, though an undisputed succession has not invariably been the case. The Mikado is allowed by the laws of Japan to take twelve "subordinate mothers," who are generally daughters of men of high rank about the court, and no disgrace attaches to their position. The son of one of them, if there should be no son by the Empress, may succeed. If there be a daughter, she marries one of the Shi-siu-wo,—four Imperial relatives,—a name given to the collateral branches of the Imperial house, being originally the families of younger sons of previous Emperors. In case of total failure of heirs to the Imperial body, the succession passes to one of these. If any of these families should become extinct, the Emperor has the power to revive it through one of his own sons, by giving him the name and revenues of the extinct house. The members of these families might become troublesome by intriguing for fheir own advancement, and this has occurred more than once; but a means has been arrived at to give them income, operation, and position, and at the same time to keep them as much out of the way of temptation as possible. Owing to the progress of Western tileas in Japan, the present system of succession is looked on with disfavor, and will not probably be continued after the present reign. If the Empress had children it would be abolished without delay. The Heir to the Japanese Throne.

Saving a Child's Life. Saving a Child's Life.

Manchester (Eng.) Courier.

The following incident occurred during a general review of the Austrain cavalry a few months ago. Not far from 30,000 cavalry were in line. A little child—a girl, of not more than 4 years, standing in the front row of spectators, either from fright or, some other cause, rushed out into the open field just as a squadron of hussars came sweeping around from the main body. They had made a detour for the purpose of

his hold, threw him

THE COU

of Lipe and H

Judge McAllister Dec

But the Other Side

Judge Drummond's D

New Suits, Bankru

Judge McAllister yesterday the Criminal Goart his decis clark Lipe et al., onsted West sioners, against Sextus N. Wiscors, appointed by the Govern integet were present, in the othe Court, and the successful headed by Lipe—were in great Ing. Following is a brief abstructure of the Court, and the successful The act of removal relied and, was the Governor, removing the relator at issue hinges on the legal and The office of West Side Park created by a local special into force in February, I that seven resident freehby the Governor, shall board of Park Commission of the persons so designated cualify within sixty days, the point others. There is not the requiring the Governor was the requiring the Governor was the requiring the Governor or that that body should fiees. In regard to removal, vices that the Commissioners may be displaced by the Circum of conviction, upon petition for any misdementor or malfest Circk of the Court shall certify copy of any such judgmentor receipt of sich cettifed copy.

a conclusion that the 
"may be created by law" 
active. The appointment 
the Governor, —his sole in 
resort to the Senate for arThe conclusion arrive 
statute creating these or 
manner and tribunal for

manner and tribunal for the cumbents from office, and ce bringing before the Governor cies to be filled, will not, upo principles, be revarded as repart to the constitution; that there is no pugnance between them and the bat, therefore, they

pugnance between them and that, therefore, they are pr integrity by the first section Constitution above referre

tiement of the case, hen secrue, and hence the bond one. The Court was inclin-smth, and concluded to judgment until to-morrow

in the meantime, and present in Success Disputes to The Ca Sphinofield, III., Jan. 21., leading members of the Bar hards of Judge cago, in the West Park case. to the Supreme Court.

Judge Drummond some time cision sustaining the demurrer

so-called whisky-assessment synopsis of his decision was pi The following is the decision

ont to be sent to Commi

ont to be sent to Commissional ington:

This and various other case tillers' bonds, against their or succites. The pleadings in the not precisely alike, but they hogether on demurrers to ple been considered as having man mon. The breach alleged is there was assessed by the Coternal Revende against the sum, in respect to the business a stamp tax due to the Govern tiller, and which had been cert of, of which notice was duly grand which hax was un gaid. The detenses. They are defective other causes, and to them the satained. But, as the counse is the views of the Court on defense, I will proceed to siste as to the different defenses pie The Internal-Revenue law officer anthority to make an assain circumstances for delinque declaration haves.

THE WHISKY

Supreme Court

Whisky-Tax Cases

fessions, Jude

ONE FOR 1

Vernon.

the Distille

Capt. J. O. Lunginers, of the Danish value Lutterfeld, communicates to a Copenhagen per an interesting account of a novel experiment of the control of the novel of Terra del Fusco, at 140 miles from Magellan's Straits, when in the morning it narrowly excepted collimits of the novel of the nove crew to the new island, which had gradually diminished in size since the first observation. Around the conical rocky mass the water was hassing, and although no smoke appeared it was found to be too highly heated to pass of landing. The sinking continued slowly until at 8 o'clock the island was compitely to merged, and an hour later the vessel passed over the spot where it had disappeared. The volcanic island is probably due to the ame causes which have produced the recent arm causes which have produced the recent arm cartinuakes on the west coast of soil

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAI

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RI

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY BATTERN

pepots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Tick st., and at depots.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

Wisconsin, Jows, and Minnes
Wisconsin, Jows, Aller Wisconsin, Jowe Wisconsin, Jo wisconsin, lows, and sinne-sota Express.

Sicop. m. \*10:83 \*

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Hay, Stevens Point, and Ash-land through Night Express. † 9:00p. m. 2.7593 \$

All trains run via Milwaukes. Tickets for St. Pad and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Pada du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winsa ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD Leave. Arriva

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-at., and foot of I wenty-second
Ticket Office, of Clark. St., southeast corner of
dolph, Grand Facilie Hotel, and at Palmer Hosel. Leave. Arriva

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BALLWAL Leave. | Arriva

BALTIMORE & OHIO. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN BOUTHESS.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta.

MISCELLANEOUS. NJECTON For Sale by Druggle Breryalms Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative

PRESCRIPTION FRE

The Internal-Revenue law officer anthority to make an astain circumstances for delinque declaration having alleged that assessment for the fax doe, that the tax make the tax doe, that the tax make tax make the tax make t

BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAR | Leave. | Arrive.

y & Denver Fast Ex 12:30 p, m 5:40a, m 5 Springfield Ex. 9:00 a, m 8:00b, m 5:00b, m 9:00 a, m 9:00 b, m

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

s run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pani apolis are good either via Madison and Prairie or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winoua.

AINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD

of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st so office. 121 Endotoph-st. near Clark.

xpress Second rdsy night runs to Centralia only. CHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.
of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
flee. of Clark-st., southeast coruer of Ran
and Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Leave. Arrive. ain and Air Line) ... \* 7:00 a. m. \*6:55 b. m. \*9:00 a. m. \*7:50 a. m. \*7:50 a. m. \*0:55 b. m. Accommedation ... \*3:45 p. m. \$10:50 a. m. \$10:50 a. m. \$10:50 a. m. \$10:50 a. m. \$10:30 a. m. G, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. ner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office. Leave. | Arrive. e from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-leket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Paimer Hous-die, and Depot (Exposition Building).

the following is the decision in full, as written out to be sent to Commissioner Raum at Washington:

This and various other cases are suits on distiller bonds, against their principals and their surelies. The pleadings in the different cases are set precisely aike, but they have all been argued upther on demurrers to pleas, and they have been considered as having many questions in common. The breach alleged is in substance that there was successed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue against the distiller a certain sum, in respect to the Business of distilling, for a stamptax due to the Government from the distiller, and which had been certified to the Collector, of which notice was duly given to the distiller, and which had been certified to the Collector, of which notice was duly given to the distiller, and which had been certified to the Collector, of which notice was duly given to the distiller, and which had been certified to the Collector, of which notice was duly given to the distiller, and the tax was un paid. The pleas set up different defenses. They are defective for duplicity and there are authority to make an assessment under certain arcumatances for delinquent taxes, and the distiller and the tax was rightly assessed.

One defense is, that between the distillers and the Government there was an agreement that, in casequence of which is averred on the part of the distiller, he was to be exempt from punishment, leastly, or tax. It is not stated with whom this arcument was made, nor under what circumstances of which is averred on the part of the distiller, he was to be exempt from punishment, leastly, of the disclosure of facts within his arcument was made, nor under what circumstances, it is pleaded in bar to the action and as a fact to be tried by a jury. If a person has been cally of any offense aratinst the Government by which has bectome subject to punishment or penalty, the voluntarily, in relation to the same tax and a fact for the jary. And it is offen attanted with so many implications and Leave. Arriva.... 8:50a. m. 4 5:40a. m. SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS. P. O. CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. B. p. of Cilaton and Carroll-sta. West 888.

Depar Arrive.

THE WHISKY CASES,

cale the decendant or to impose punishment or smally.

Another defense is, that the President has partoned the defendant for the offense committed and by the penalty. There is no doubt of the power of the Recentive to do this, either before or after moscution. But so far as these are actions shows the distillers and their surcities for the manner of taxes due to the Government, the manner of taxes and their surcities for the manner of the continued of the manner of the commissioner. There we pless that alloge facts which, if true, show that Commissioner's assessment was withman the surface of the cases. The argument is that such a defense cannot be set up these cases. The argument is that such a defense cannot be set up the state of the cases. The argument is that state provides a mode for the rectification of the surface of the supreme Court in Clinicerbeard vs. 21 Wallace, 65. That was, like these, a same of the Supreme Court in Clinicerbeard vs. 21 Wallace, 65. That was, like these, a same of the Supreme Court in Clinicerbeard vs. 21 Wallace, 65. That was, like these, a same of the United States, and I understand the money of the Supreme Court in Clinicerbeard vs. 21 Wallace, 65. That was, like these, a same of the United States, and I understand the supreme to the proper officer to correct the sum of the United States, and I understand the same of the United States, and I understand the same of the United States, and I understand the same of the United States, and I understand the same of the United States, and I understand the same of the United States, and I understand the same of the United States, and I understand the same of the United States, and I understand the same of the United States, and I understand the same of the United States of the Unite MISCELLANEOUS. For Sale by Druggists
Everywhere c, Infallible and BROU Remoty which ourse littles are not because the control of SCRIPTION FREE.

and the whole train of groomy are

regist has the ingredients.

On. 100 West fixth st. Cincinnist. Of

udge McAllister Decides in Payor But the Other Side Appeal to the

THE COURTS.

of Lipe and Holden,

Vernon.

Supreme Court at Mount

Judge Drummond's Decision in the Whisky-Tax Cases Adverse to

the Distillers.

New Suits, Bankrupteies, Con-fessions, Judgments,

Etc.

ONE FOR LIEP.

THE REPUBLIC LIFE.

Samuel D. Ward, Receiver of the Republic LifeInsurance Company, filed a report yesterday showing that he is ready and able to make a dividend of
15 per cent on the claims proved up against the
Company. The following is his statement of receipts and disbursements from Oct. 16, 1877, to
Jan. 21, 1878:

Beinsurance..... Bins receivable... Loans on mortes 45.00 2,215.00 .\$212,578,25 ONE FOR LIEP.

Joage McAllister yesterday morning sent over to the Criminal Court his decision in the case of clark Lipe et al., onsted West Side Park Commissioners, against Sextus N. Wilcox et al., successor, appointed by the Governor. The parties in interest were present, in the office of the Clerk of the Coart, and the successful ones—the quartet headed by Lipe—were in great glee over the reading. Following is a brief abstract of the decision: The act of removal relied upon by the defendants, Wilcox et al., was the mere order of the dovernor, removingshe relators, and the question at issue hinges on the legal suffisiency of that act. The office of West Side Park Commissioner was created by a local special act, which went isto force in February, 1869. It provided that seven resident freeholders, designated by the Governor, shall be constituted a Foard of Park Commissioners. Should any of the persons so designated fail to accept and easily within sixty days, the Governor thay appoint others. There is nothing in the status of the Senate for confirmation, that that body should act in the premised.

Court.

Characteristics and the state of the

of the persons so designated fail to accept and coality within sixty days, the Governor may appoint others. There is nothing—in the statule requiring the Governor to send the names to the Senate of confirmation, or that that body should act in the prembes. In regard to removal, the statute provises that the Commissioners or sither of them may be displaced by the Circuit Court, after trial and conviction, upon bettion and sworn charges, for any misdemensor or malfensance in office. The Cierk of the Court shall certify to the Governor a copy of any such judgment-or removal. Upon the receipt of such certified copy the Governor is emposered to fill the vacancy. It will be thus onserved that the statute pounts out a definite mode of removal. This is an affirmative statute, and in it is an implied prohibition against the removal being accomplished in any other way. If a thing is limited to be done in any certain form or manner, it excludes every other mode. Affirmative expressions instrument provides that tall laws in force at its adoption, and not inconsistent with it, shall continue to be table. The teach section of that instrument provides that the Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment is not otherwise provided for. The offices of Park Commissioners were established perious to the Constitution, and the mone of appointment is not otherwise provided for. The offices of Park Commissioners were established perious to the Senate for advice or consent.

The conclusion hart the effect of the expression "may be created by law" was intended to be retroserve. The sponitument for the removal of the incumbents from office, and dertain prerequisites for ringing before the Governor the matter of vacancies to be filled, will not, upon general and settled principles, be recarded as repealed or abrogated by an afirmative stature, is implicily promised to the constitution above BANKRUPTCY.

Ephraim W. Bond yesterday filed a creditor's bill against the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company to satisty a judgment for \$14,670 obtained in November, 1875, against the Company in favor of Frisbie & Rappieye. Complainant sets out that the Chicago & Illinois River Road in September, 1875, conveyed its road-bed to the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railway Company for \$13,602, which, however, has never been paid. The latter road was put into the hands of a Receiver last year, and the Chicago & Illinois River Road has filed an intervening petition in that case, asking for a vendor's lien on the property conveyed. The latter Company is hopelessly insolvent, and its property has been leased in perpetnity to the Chicago & Alon Railroad Company, subject to a first mortgage, which precedes complainant's judgment. A bill is now bending to forectose this trust-deed, and a number of other suits are pending in various counties against if. The Company is blessed with two sets of Directors hostile to each other, and if one set advocates a measure of any kind, that is generally sufficient to induce the other set to oppose if. Contrary to the Constitution of the State, one of these sets of Directors are non-residents, and they are attempting to entangle the affairs of the road, and to procure the allowance of illegal claims, so that the Company's property will fall into the hands of some other railroad. The prospects are cheerful BANKRUPTCY. initialining that trouble was bound to follow in the collection of taxes, and that the people would be damaged thereby, hence the necessity of a leavy bond. The latter contended that the fact that a appeal had been taken stayed the execution of the judgment of ouster, and the Commissioners, notifing their commissions from the Governor, remained de facto officers pending the settlement of the case, hence no damages could settue, and hence the bond should be a nominal one. The Court was inclined to think with Gen. Smith, and concluded to withhold the entry of highest until to-morrow morning, instructing lit. Bonney to prepare such a bond as he desired in the maintime, and present it.

Secul Dispace in The Calcago Tribune.

SPRINGPILED, Ill., Jan. 21.—The Governor and leading members of the Bar here are greatly surplied at the decision of Judge McAllister, of Chicago, in the West Park case. It will be taken up to the Supreme Court. property will fall into the hands of some other railroad. The prospects are cheerful that between these two there will not be enongh left to pay court costs. Complainant in conclusion asks for the usual discovery of assets and for the appointment of a Receiver. An application was at once made to Jadge Williams and for the appointment of a Receiver. An application was at once made to Jadge Williams and continued to Jadge Williams. The ange are entered in order directing the Receiver to take possession of the road and all its franchises. He is antitorized to collect and pay claims, and defend and prosecute suits. The Company or whoever may have possession of its property is directed to surrender the same to the Receiver. The latter is to keep a foil and accurate account of all has acts and donner, take charge of the Company's property. except its line of road, collect all moneys due, employ necessary counsel, and report from time to time to the Court. The Company and its officers are restrained from interfering with all the assets, of which the Receiver is to take possession.

Benjamin v. Page and William Sprague, formerly copartners in this city in the business of dening in paints and oils as Page & Sprazue, filed their voluntary petition in toankruptcy yesterday. Their secured dosts are \$109, 708, 00, and the unsecured, \$32, 459.86, besides \$16, 100 due on discounted paper. The firm assets consist of lands worth \$20,000, incumbered for \$35,000; buils and notes, \$144,700, the majority of which is paper of J. E. Young, the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, of H. H. Honore; and interests in lands held in trust, about \$31,000. Benjamin v. Page has \$33,600 of secured debts and \$12,083 of onsecured. His assets embrace bills and notes, about \$41,000; horses and carriages, \$300; also 220 shares of Landuster Coal and Iron Company, stock, and \$70 shares of Maxwell Oil Company stock, and \$20 shares of the Globe Silver Minng Company stock. The secured debts of william Hother is an incorporated company, and ar Jadge Draumond some time ago delivered a de-daton sustaining the demurrers to the pleas in the so-called whisky-assessment cases. A short spuosis of his decision was published at the time. The following is the decision in full, as written out to be sent to Commissioner Raum at Wash-ington:

A small final divident was to day of A. N. Beard.
An Assignce will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for the estate of Jesse Cox.
A composition meeting will be held at the same hour in the case of Herman E. Schnabel. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jemima Warmington began a suit in the Superior Court by attachment yesterday against Italian Drew, claiming \$1,031.14.

Stephen Swift filed a distress warrant against Edward J. Cunniff, claiming \$250 rent for store No. 102 Randolph street.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A. M. Dunne began a suit for \$4,000 against Newton Luil.

A. M. Dunne began a sait for \$4,000.

Newton Lull.

August Schmidt sued Philip Merz for \$1,000.

James Stack field a pelition for habeas corpus, stating that he was arrested by Charles Kern on a capins issued by the Clerk of DeKalb County. Stack says he was and has been at the time of and ever since the service of the capins a resident of Cook County; that the writ was served on him in this county, and that such service was lilegal and oppressive. The Sheriff is about to take him to DeKalb County and put him in the jall there, and

ack wants to be relieved from the danger of such

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Marion E. Town et al., minors, a prant of guardianship was made to Martha A. Town, under bond for \$4°,000.

Town, under bond for \$4\*,000.
CRIMINAL GOURT.

Jerry Sorden was tried for burgiary, found guilty, and given two years in the Penifeutiary.
Thomas Farmer and James Graybill pleaded gailty to larceny and were remanded.

H. M. Christian pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded. John Conley was tried for the same offense and acquited.

Anton Bettner was tried for assault and acquited.

Gutted.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRIMNOND—In chambers.

Jebor Blooderr—Set cases 231 and 233, and calendar No. 248, 245, 247, 248, 250, 351, 234, 258, 259, 269, 264, 263, 268, 268, 270, 371, 272, 278, 274, 274, No. 280 on trial.

JUDGE GARY—37, 38, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 36, 47, and 40 to 39, indiusire. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—417, 118, and 119, No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—45, 8, 7, 8, 10, 12, and 13 to 30, inclusive. No. 4, Abbott vs. Newman on trial.

JUDGE MALLISTEE—25 to 34, inclusive, except 42.

No case on trial.

JUDGE PARWELL—208, 538, 814, 1, 235, and 907. No case on trial. JUDGE WILLIAMS General business.
JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—The First National Bank of Chicago vs. Lesier S. Swezey, \$680.75.—J. J. Chase vs. P. W. Jackson, vs. W. H. Powell, \$206.85.—J. V. Farwell & Co. vs. H. F. Day, \$177.27.

JUDGE GARY—J. B. Quinn vs. Le Roy Grant, \$470.44.—Asahel Gridley et al. vs. The Rock Valley Paper Company, \$282.91.—P. G. Bowman vs. Frederick and Amella Buckman, \$110.14.

JUDOE MOORE—Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. E. B. Sherman, \$4,886.83.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Joseph smith vs. Michael Didlet, \$1962.

JUDGE ROGENS—Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Italinad. Company vs. Armstrong; verdict for \$763.31 in favor of Amella Buckman, \$100.45.

A. Lille, and Mattle Armstrong, and for \$5,600 in An. Lille, and Mattle Armstrong, and for \$5,600 in \$400.000 in Booking Mattle Property Vs. James Ginder.

\$47.30.

JUDGE MOALLINTEN—Charlet T. Barnas vs. Peter. 3472.50.
JUDGE MCALLISTER-Charles T. Barnes vs. Peter Peterson, \$1,900.

CANADA.

Great Oarsmen-Lord Dufferin's "Sub"— Horrible Cruelty Practiced by a Son To-ward His Father-Other Matters. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. Torosto, Ont., Jan. 21.—Hanlan has cabled

Higgins, champion of England, that he will row him a five-mile race for \$2,500 a side at Toronto, and allow him \$500 expenses, or row on the Kennebecasis, each man paying his own ex-penses. Hanlan's arrangements for next season will prevent him from going to England till fall. C. E. Courtney, of Union Springs, the American oarsman, arrived here to-day on a brief visit, his principal object being to see

Hanlan and the course on Toronto Bay.

Special Dispuich to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Jan. 21.—Gen. Sir William O'Grady Haly was sworn in as Administrator of the Gov-ernment to-day, to act during Lord Dufferin's absence at Washington. Immediately after-ward Gen. Haly administered the oath of office to Mr. Jones, the new Minister of Militia. The election contest between Mr. Jones and Mr. Richey will be the warmest ever held here. Both parties hold meetings nightly, and the ut-most excitament prevails.

Both parties noid meetings nightly, and the ut-most excitement prevails.

Social Discatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—Joseph Charest, of the Parish of St. Anne De Laparade, was arrested to-day for the murder of his father. It is al-leged that the prisoner had for some time shown a desire for his parent's death, and systematic-ally abused and maitreated him. Last week he brake his left and otherwise injured. Charest ally abused and maitreated him. Last week he broke his leg and otherwise injured Charest, Sr., from the effects of which he died.

The contractors on the Lachine Canal having reverted to the old system of paying their men in due-bills and store-orders, another general strike is threatened. The workingmen have called a meeting for to-morrow to discuss the subject and take action.

The case of the Hon. Mr. Laflamme, Minister of Justice, and member for Jaques Cartier, whom it is being attempted to unseat on the ground of corrupt practices at his election. ground of corrupt practices at his election, commenced before the Supreme Court at Otta-

SAN FRANCISCO.

Runs on Two Banks-The Panic Attributed to the Troublous Condition of the City— Men at Last Set at Work by Capitalists. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Saturday there was something approaching a run on the Odd-Fel-lows' Savings Bank, which, however, attracted little attention. This morning the run recommenced at the opening of the bank, and has continued during the day. As a precautionary measure the bank has, in conformity with its by-laws, required notice to be given on all days for each \$100. The officers assert confider the provisions of its by-laws. The accounts and securities were recently examined

by the Board of Directors, and found in proper condition.

The run extended to the Clay Street Savings Bank, which also has been besieged by deposit-ors all day. The President states that there is no ground whatever for the run, and that the bank is ready to fulfill all obligations. No other savings banks have experienced any unusual demand upon their resources. There is a disposition to partly, at least, credit the runs to the present incendiary agitation.

In conformity with a notice given by the railroad authorities that unemployed workingmen would be given work on the Company's property at Mission Bay at \$1 per day, several hundred men assembled there easy this morning

dred men assembled there early this morning. About 330 were set at work, and others will be given an opportunity as fast as the Company can make arrangements. Within a few days employment will be furnished to 1,000, if so many offer their services. DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Times' Philadelphia special says: "A few days ago the German Society of this city held its annual dinner. This organization is a leading German charitable society, and its members are composed of the best citizens. The recent dinner nearly broke up in a row, and many of the expressions used there have been brought to the attention of the State Department. The Consul of the German Empire, Charles Meyer, made a speech in which he ridiculed and derided the Government of the United States and all connected with it, and said the only perfect Government was the German. Stephen Remak, a prominent lawyer and Counsel for the German Consul, also made a speech of the same tenor. Then the party of Imperialists toasted health and success to the German Emperor and confusion to the United States Government. These actions so discusted some of the other confusion to the United States Government.
These actions so disgusted some of the other members of the Society that they left in a body, memoers of the Society that they left in a body, and agreed that the State Department should be notified of the acandalous proceeding, and that efforts should be made to have Meyer's conduct brought to the attention of the German Government. The affair may result in the re-call of Meyer."

DEATH OF AN HONEST MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 21.—This morning a BLOOMINGTON, III., Jan. 21.—Ins morning a telegram from Duxbury, Mass., announced the death of John Magoun, of Bloomington, at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The news brought deep sorrow to Bioomington, for no nobler or purer man ever lived in Bloomington. He was born in Pembroke, Mass., in 1806, and had lived born in Pembroke, Mass., in 1806, and had lived in Bloomington since 1836. He accumulated a large fortune by judicious speculation in lands, and by money-lending. Last summer, when the Home Bank of Bloomington failed, he, being a leading stockholder, 'threw his entire fortune, amounting to nearly \$100,000, into the liquidation of the bank's liabilities. He left here last Friday with his brother Luther Magoun for his family's home, in Marshield, Mass., and died almost immediately upon his arrival of chronic larguigits, brought on by hemorrhage of the throat cighteen months ago. He was unmarried. His charities were without number, and no good cause ever appealed to him in vain.

EX-GOV. LUDINGTON'S TRICK.

Dispatch to Mitcaulee Commercial Times.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 18.—It seems that the MADISON, Wis., Jan. 18.—It seems that the late Governor of the State, when a copy of Gov. Smith's message had been delivered to the Chicago Times reporter, after the last train that could get it to Chicago to be published before its delivery had left the station, received the proof from the reporter, drove furiously in his carriage to intercept the train at the lower depot, and himself brought the document into Milwaukee, and dispatched it to Chicago! It is entirely safe to say that only one man lives in Wisconsin who is capable of having been a Governor of this great State and then descending to so small an action. By all means let there be a legislative inquiry into this subject. RELIGIOUS.

Eternal Punishment Still the Sublect of Discussion.

The Methodist Ministers Formulate Their Creed Begarding It .- The Baptist Patth.

THE METHODISTS.

THE REV. S. H. ADAMS.

The Methodist ministers held their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning, Presiding Elder Willing in the chair. Besides the large attendance of ministers, there was present no small sprinkling of theological students and laymen, drawn together by the prospect of hearing the discussion as to the way the Church shall teach the doctrine of future punishment.

The Rev. S. Earngey, of Woodstock, led in the descritional exercises.

The Rev. S. H. Adams, who was requested at the last meeting to prepare a paper on the subject, "How shall we teach the doctrine of fature panishment?" proceeded to read what he had prepared on the subject. After speaking of the importance of the theme, and the necessity for entering upon its discussion with a heart full of love to God and tenderness to man, he said that ministers should preach it clearly, as it was taught in the Bibie, and yet with tears. It was a question whether the terrible mode of preaching this doctrine in the past had not been as fruitful cause of infidelity. The Methodist minister should not preach it in such a way as to cause doubts and idle questionings. He should disclose the Bible teachings on the subject as he honestly believed them, with a heart full of love to God and man. It a man didn't but half believe in it, he ought to let it alone. Heretofore the Universalists had appealed to prejudices and mere feeling, trumphantly asserting that a merciful God could not forever punish sinuers. In teaching the Bible doctrine the minister should distinguish between feeling and reason, and the appeal to the former heard a real-free them. doctrine the minister sould distinguish between feeling and reason, and the appeal to the former should be ruled out. Hell was an awful reality, and God had intended that all feeling should be against it in order to deter sen from committing sin. He could not interpret "alonios" as mean-ing anything less than "everlasting," although ing anything less than "everlasting," although there was just a shade of doubt about that. Unnon Farrar and others held that it meant age-long, and he should always cherish them as brother workers in the cause of Christ. Was the Methodist Church bound up so tightly on this matter by a creed that it could not wiggle? If there was anything like that, he did not know or it. How should the Bible doctrine be defended from the doctrine of unreasonableness? The first objection to it was that it was opposed to God's mercy. But Methodism was not Calvinism. That was dead, and Methodism had had a large share in its death. It indicated no advance thought to get very mad and kick this very dead corpse. Beecher's late sermon amounted to no more than that. It might have checked the waning of his popularity and helped the newspapers to get up a sensation and make money, but it contained nothing new. The Methodist minister should teach that there must be at least agreat guif fused between the saved and the lost; that without holiness no man should see God; and convince by reason that no man who died impenitent could dwell forever with God. He should lay more stress on the guilt of sin and the need of conversion; preach often on the cross of Christ; and endeavor to correct a morbid, sickly sentimentalism which was gaining such headway in religious circles. The fibile doctrine of future punishment should be preached at all times, and the sermons should be wrath to come.

The paper was received with applause, and its there was just a shade of doubt about that. Canon

come.

The paper was received with applause, and its publication requested in the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Dr. Hitchcock moved to postpone the discussion for the present, with a view to bringing up an important business matter.

The motion was carried. Dr. Hitchcock then stated that it was necessary to faise money for the GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE,

GARRETT EIBLICAL INSTITUTE,
and he hoped the meeting would postpone the discussion in hand for the time being, and take up this matter of the Institute.

After some discussion it was agreed to postpone the discussion of the question before the meeting, and to take up the Institute matter.

Judge Goodrich, one of the Trustees, was called upon for a statement of the condition of the institution, and represented that its income at present was barely enough to meet the payments of interest, and, unless aid were furnished, it must go down. The Trustees had done all they could, and were now forced to appeal to the churches.

Dr. Thomas spoke in favor of sustaining such institutions at all hazards during these hard times. In a few years the financial depression now resting on the country would be at an end, but in the meantime the churches eight not to let these-educational institutions go down. Dr. Thomas when excused himself from further attendance during the session, pleading at: important engagement as his reason for leaving.

Dr. Hitchocck offered the following:

Resolved, That we approve the plan of the Garrett habital Trustees in annealing to the friends of the in-

his reason for leaving.
Dr. Hitchcock offered the following:
Resofted, That we approve the pian of the Garrett
Biblical Trustees in appealing to the friends of the institution for an Endowment Fund, and that we will
lend our aid, so far as is in our power, to forward such
an undertaking.
Resorteed, That this meeting appoint the Presiding
Eider, the pastor of the church at Evanaton, and the
Rev. S. H. Adams as a Committee to advise with the
Trustees and Facuity in reference to the best plan to be
pursued to rules such endowment.
The resolutions were adopted.
The discussion of the subject of future punishment was then resumed.

THE REV. S. H. M'CHESNEY
desired to be thoroughly understood on the question of future punishment, and he therefore
moved the adoption of the following resolutions,
drawn up by himself, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, and
the Rev. Mr. Trusdell:

Wiereras. The subject of the proper mode of teach-

drawn up by himself, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, and the Rev. Mr. Trusdell:

Witeras. The subject of the proper mode of teaching the doctrine of retribution has been before this meeting for discussion; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Chicago Preachers' Meeting of the M. E. Church, take this occasion to reaffirm our belief in the future endless punishment of the wicked, as distinguished from the theory of the Restorationists on the one hand, and from that of the Annihilationists on the other.

Mr. McChesney added that he believed the resolutions to be a faithful expression of Methodist sentiment throughout the country. He was in favor of their immediate adoption, because the more the ministers talked the more would the inference go out that they were divided on the subject.

The Rev. Mr. Canidwell moved to postpone action on the resolutions until the next meeting, in order to give all the ministers an opportunity to vote on them.

The Rev. Dr. EDWARDS opposed a postponement. The latter stated that an unaccountable impression had gone out that the Chicago Methodist ministers were in doubt on this subject. If necossary to record the opinions of all the ministers as escond vote could be taken next Monday morning. He believed it quite proper to pass the resolutions now, in order to show how far the Methodist ministers had advanced in the discussion of this question, really old, but now brought up by certain divines as something quite new.

discussion of this question, really old, but now brought up by certain divines as something quite new.

The motion to postpone was withdrawn.

THE REV. MR. CRAFTS
believed in future punishment. Others had their doubts, and he thought the controverted point should be waived for the sake of certainty. A great many honest Christians had doubts on this subject to-day, and he believed in preaching that about which there was not the smallest shade of doubt. In short, he believed in future punishment, but with charity for those in the charch, who did not positively adirm although they did not deny a belief in the doctrine.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst wanted the resolutions passed and spread before the world.

So did the Rev. Mr. McChesney, who was unwilling to have this impression, that the Methodist preachers of Chicago were in doubt, go uncontradicted.

The Rev. Mr. Cauldwell resented the implication that there was any doubt among the preachers on this subject, and went on to show very conclusively that there were no doubts in his mind that future punishment was everlasting.

The resolutions of the Rev. Mr. McChesney were read again and adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Trusdell, the ministers were requested to turn over the proceeds of next Sunday's church-extension collections to the

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Trusdell, the ministers were requested to turn over the proceeds of next Sanday's church-extension collections to the payment of a debt of \$500 against Sublett Church. The Rev. Dr. Gurney, of the Business Committee, reported the following topic for discussion next Monday morning: "How shall we best reach with the Gospel, and its salvation from sin, the multitudes of people in this city who are beyond the influence of our ordinary evangeheal means of soul-winning?" The report suggested that the Rev. John Williamson prepare a paper on the subject.

The report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 21.—Last evening the Rev.
Thomas R. Strowbridge, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ottawa, delivered a discourse upon that popular subject. "Hell." and the eternal punishment of the wieked. His text was from Matthew, xxv., 45. He announced his belief in an everlasting state of unasppiness for sinners who refuse the offers of merev, but did not believe in the Calvinistic idea that the hosts of the unchristianized nations were to go down into endless forment. Theirs was ignorance, and a chance to know the will of God, and final redemption, and never-ending happiness would all be given. But to those who willfully ignored the merciful hand, and passed from this life in the midst of unrepentant sin, he did not think a state of fature probation would do them any good. He believed in a Heaven and in a Hell, but the language used in Luke, sixteenth chapter, and Revelations, twenty-first changer, descriptive of these places, might be, and probably was, figurative. The real description has not entered the mind of man. He concluded with the assertion that any person who desired to enter Heaven would be gladly welcomed by the Father, and that those who preferred pendition would be in numbers like the criminals to the mass of the people of the nation. The church was crowded, and profound

ention was given the speaker throughout his THE BAPTISTS.

THE BAPTISTS.

BIBRNAL FUNISHMENT.

The Baptist ministers met vesterday morning at No. 71 Randolph street, the Rev. Dr. Everts in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. C. H. Remington, and sketches of sermone by the Rev. A. Blackborn and R. P. Allison, the topic for discussion—"The Present Outlook of the Doctrine of Future Punishment"—was taken up.

The Rev. Dr. Northrup led, and said that, in considering the assected this religious dispute that

considering the aspect of this religious dispute that had become so general over the country, an allowance should be made for the class of men who had aroused the interest in the subject. There was nothing in their utterances. If they denied the generality accepted doctrine of Hell, that denial was no evidence that there was to be a change of doctrine. They were not the men to found a new sound doctrine. They were not the men to found a new sound doctrine. They were not the men to found a new sound doctrine. They originated the disputes for the parpose of inflaming the minds of the people with new sensitions. The prominence which the doctrine of Hell and punishment had assumed at the present moment in public thought was significant. It was in accordance with the law of historical development of all the great doctrines of the Gospel. The doctrines of the Being of God, the Person of Christ, Man's Relation to God, the Atonement by Biood, and the Justification by Fasth, were all evolved and established only after great and lasting general discussion. This prominence was also indicative of the conscious suppression and depression to which the Hell doctrine has been enbjected. The preachers of the Word had kept oack from setting forth the doctrine, and now, the depression having been removed, the doctrine had spring up with a strong rebound. The causes of this depression were various. There had been an appress denial of the true doctrine of justice by large and influential bodies of Christians who had announced a doctrine which was based upon the expressed belief that justice was "benevience guided by wisdom." The correct definition of "justice," the speaker said, was "a rendering to every man what is his due," or "justice is justice." Another cause of the depression and holding back of this doctrine which was based upon the expressed belief that justice was "benevience guided by wisdom." The correct definition of "justice," the speaker said, was "a rendering to every man what is his due," or "justice is justice." An

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESENTERIAN CLERGYMEN held a regular weekly meeting yesterday forenoon in their room in the McCormick Building, corner o in their room in the McCormick Building, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets. Reporters were excluded, and the subject only under consideration could be obtained. "Woman's Public Work in Morals" was the topic discussed, and it was the title of a paper read by the Rev. Dr. Patterson. Owing to a lack of telephones and other reportorial applisances for catching language as it flows from the tongue in secret conclaves, the drift of the discussion could not be obtained. The Secretary Informed the reporter that the Rev. Arthur Mitchell would not deliver his address on the "Present State of the Papal Church in Europe" until the next meeting.

JAOOS'S PILLAR.

the "Present State of the Papal Church in Enrope" until the next meeting.

JACOB'S PHLLAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLINYON, Ia., Jan. 20.—Inotice with great surprise in your paper of the 18th inst. a slur sought to be thrown on a sermon preached by the Rev. Joseph Wild, in which he made some statements about the Ark of the Covenant and Jacob's Pillar. I have not had the good fortune to either hear or result that discourse; but, from what is stated in your paper of the purport of it, he shows himself to be an educated gentleman, and if you, Mr. Editor, would only take the trouble to read history on the subject you will find that his story is fully corroborated, not only by Irish, but Scotch and English historians. Mr. Wild certainly deserved better treatment at the hands of such a generally fair paper as The Chicago Tribune.

Wil, you allow me to correct the erroneous opinion that your criticism may have formed in the minds of your readers who are not familiar with the matter as far as Jacob's Pillar is concerned?

One of the stones of which that pillar is made is known in Irish history as the "Lia fail,"—atone of destiny,—and was brought to Ireland by the first Celtic settlers of that island, and placed at Tara. in the County Meath,—which, by the way, is in the east of Ireland, not the north, as stated by you,—where the monarchs of "All Ireland" were crowned. About the year 308 B. C. this stone was

and the second only that the stock nature correlations, of only by Irish, to the Socia, and select Prestions at the stands of seal a possession of the Continental Congress, the present control of the Continental Congress, the present control of the Continental Congress, the control of the Continent Congress, the control of the Continental Congress, the control of the Continent Congress, and the control of the Continent Congress, the control of the Continent Congress and the Continent Congress and the Continent Congress, the control of the Continent Congress and the Continent Congress and the Continent Congress and the Continent Congress and the Congre

sutting that was not intrinsically worth more than sixpence, traders would demand the honest shilling or out a higher price on their goods. The laborer who was paid his weekly wages in depreciated coin could only obtain a small loaf instead of a large one. The money-changers and bankers were making targe fortunes out of the Explexities of all those who had to buy or sell. Duncombe, not long since a mean goldsmith, has purchased the Buckingham estate for 200,000.

In 1636 the money difficulties of England could not have its more awful. The Bank of England could not have its more and the same of England could not have its more in specie. These was considered.

the House of Commons passed this noble resolution—
That they would not alter the standard of gold and silver in fineness, weight, or denomination.
'The effect, 'says Knight (Vol. VIII., p. 196), 'was instantaneous. The expectations of those who hoarded guness in the belief that a guines would pass for 30 shillings were at an end. The true money flowed into circulation. Trade revived. The financial and commercial crists was past. The assion was solvent. One hundred and twenty-six years afterwards the great Huskinson, in resisting a motion against the resumption of cash payments, concluded by moving. 'That this base will not alter the standard of gold and silver in fineness, weight, or denomination.

The men who found dour Constitution and laws knew the history of the Old World on this question. They knew that the coins of England had been clipped time and again to the utter ruin of thousands of people.

So enormous had been those national crimes, and so great was the estimate in England of the restoration of money to its true values by Elizabeth, after the fraudulent clippings of Edward, and the Henrys, and James, that it was put upon ber monument, "Moneta ad summ valorem reducta."

The language of the Federalist might be well applied to these legislators of 1873 and 1874:

The sober people of America hare sear with re-

applied to these legislators of 1873 and 1874:

The sober people of America have seen with regret and indignation that sadden changes and legislative interference in cases affecting personal rights became jobs in the hands of enterprising and influential speculators, and snares to the more industrious and less informed part of the community.

walue of the coll above of sales.

What would he have thought of eliminating one-haif of it? Lord Coke says:

The law doth give the King mines of gold and silver thereof to make money, and not any other metal, because thereof money cannot be made, and hereof there is great reason, for the value of money, being in effect the value of all contracts, is in effect the value of every man.

Order Justice Chast says: Chief-Justice Chase says:

We assume as a fundamental proposition that it was the duty of our Government to establish a standard of value. The necessity of such a standard is universally acknowledged. The selection by the common consent of all nations, of gold and silver as the standard of value, was natural and in-

silver as the standard of value, was natural and inevitable.
Gold and silver was adopted to serve the purpose
of exchange by the test concurrence of all nation
at a very early period in the history of commercia
transactions.—Walker's Science of Wealth, 127.
Experence showed commercial nations that golsand silver embodied the qualities desirable is
money in a much greater degree than any othe
known commodity or substance.—Smith's Wealth
of Nations, 35.
Said Danfel Webster:
Most unoquestionably there is no legal-tende-

Most unquestionably there is no legal-tender, and there can be no legal-tender in this country, under the authority of this Government, but gold and silver. Congress has no power granted to it in this respect but to coin money and to regulate the value of foreign coins. Congress has exercised the power fully. It has coined money, and still coins it. The legal-tender—the constitutional standard of value—is established, and cannot be overthrown.

overthrown.

Now turn to the Statutes and see what that legal-tender was that Webster thought could not be overthrown. By the act of '92, following the ordinance of the Continental Congress, they were gold eagles, half and quarter eagles, and doldars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current, and that contained 371 4-16 grains of pure silver.

CUBAN EXCURSIONISTS. HAVANA, Jan. 21 -The at HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The steamship San Jacisto arrived this morning from Savarnah and Nassau, bringing the American excursionists, meluding delegations from the principal cities in the West and South. All are in good health.

COTTON. Oalveston, Jan. 21.—Couron-Weak and irregular middling. 10%c; net receipts, 3,345 bales; gross re-ceptts, 3,389; sales, 750; exports to Great Britain, 6,800 to the Couringut, 721; coastwise, 3,172.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—COTTON—Middling, 10160 10 15-10c; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 1,000; to

Ohic; net receipts, 5,057 MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OLD

TRIED.

People are getting acquainted—and the are not ought to be—with the wonderful the that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment, FOR MAN AND BRAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in hor laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been agreading for 85 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchies remody for all external almosts of man and boast.

A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox,
cow, or sheep.
It cures foot-rot, hoof-all, hollow horn, grob,
screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and
stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every
such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.
It cures every external trouble of horses, such
as lameness, scratches, swinny, sprains, founder,
wind-gall, ring-bone, etc., etc.
The Mexican Mustang Lintment is the quickess
cure in the world for accidents occurring in the
family, in the absence of a physician, such as
burns, scalds, swains, cuts, etc., and for rheuma
than, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Paaticularly valuable to Miners.
It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for is
penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single
application is generally sufficient to cure.
Mexican Mustang Lintment is put up in three
sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportion
stely much the cheapest. Bold everywhere.

AMUSEMENTS. THE TABERNACLE

IMMAICIAOC

The TWO GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS and only POPULAR MATINEE to be given by

Saturday Afternoon BAND

For which reserved seats are being sold at the extraor-dinary price of 2.5, 50, and 7.5 cts., at Root & Sont. 1.05 State-2. Remember, reserved seats cost no more than STANDING RIOM. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE,
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1. Matinee Prices, 25c, MONDAY, Jan. 21, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, and Saturday Matinees,
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!
The Eminent Comedians and Chicago Favorites,
ROBSON and CRANE In their most successful of all comedies, written expressly for them by Joseph Bradford, of Boston, entitled OUR BACHELLORS.

Juan Bangle, Prof. of Music......Mr. Stuart Hobson, Judge Joseph Jowler, a redired Lawer Mr. W. H. Grane. Supported by a superb Dramatic Company.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ALL THE RAGE THE RESOLVE! JOHN DILLON, Four Comedians BOLAND REED,
J. H. McVICKER,
HARRY PEARSON.
Scene-New York and Long Branch.
Every Night and Saturday Matinee. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE, This Afternoon and Evening, Messrs. DOWLING and STEPHENS in their exciting border drama, THE TEXAN RANGER!

In conjunction with a Mammoth Variety Company, brought together as menormone excense. Don't fall to see MAJOR BURK, American Military Sensation.

Hotel Emery. Vine-st., above Pourth, Cincinnati, 0.

THE BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY STEED AY INCLUDING ROOMS Or Rooms \$1 per day, meals extra. House first-class in every respect, and sumptuously furnished. All rooms Large and Light. Location best in the city. PHOTOGRAPHY.



BIRDS Imported CANARIES, Talking Parrots, and other Fancy Birds.
PRED Scholdshie Aquariuma. PRED KAEMPPER, 127 Clark-st.
Talidgunish Malerials, &c. Arend's Kumys or Milk Wine, a de-licious sparkting beverage, famous for its invigorating and faisening qualities, ascelaily useful for dry papels. Send for dryculars. A ARND, Chemiss, 179 Madiagn-st.

ball, South Town Collector, got the North Side have been kept up every night since the week of prayer, and will continue through the

James Kay Appleton, Esq., who lectures at Par-rell Hall, Wednesday evening, in refutation of Prof. Sumner's theory of demonstring silver, is low a gnest at the Palmer House.

guest at the Paimer House, temperature yesterday, as observed by Ma-optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune ing), was at 8 a. m., 35 degrees; 10 a. m., 2 m., 37; 3 p. m., 37; 8 p. m., 36. Bar-r at 8 a. m., 29.90; 8 p. m., 29.90. A project is on foot to induce Mr. C. B. Mills, Syracuse, N. Y., to make Chicago his future use, and speak to the free religionists of this is in Hershey Hall Sunday evenings. Mr. Mills won golden opinions by his talks to the memor of the Philosophical Society, and others of cago's leading thinkers.

the annual meeting of the stockholders of McNally & Co., general and railroad printing furnishers of railroad supplies, manufact stationers, map engravers, and publishers, at their office, 77 and 79 Madison street, the story wars elected Directors. W. H. Pand. ollowing were elected Directors: W. H. Rand, McNally, George A. Poole, L. A. Hagans, and C. Haynes. The Directors re-elected the folying officers: W. H. Rand, President; A. Mclly, Vice-President; George A. Poole, Treasur; T. C. Haynes, Secretary.

Nally, Vice-President; George A. Poole, Treasurer; T. C. Haynes, Secretary.

At an early hour yesterday morning James McGarry fell in his saloon and received a severe cut in the head that confined him to his bed yesterday. He was found lying on the floor in an insensible condition about. 5 o'clock by some of Pinkerton's patrolmen, and, as he remained unconscious for some time, it was reported that an attempt had been made to assassinate him. Lieut Ebersoid and Officer Mahoney arrested Big Ed Burns and William Trussell as the guilty parties, and blood was found upon the latter's hands. Through the day McGarry recovered and Burns and Trussell were released, he declaring that they had nothing to do with it. Had Mr. McGarry's injury proved fatal, it would have went has the word with Burns, for he has made threats frequently, and there was an open breach of friendship between the two. He left the saloon at 4 o'clock, and Trussell, returning, but out the lights and took all the valuables he could find to a neighboring saloon for safe-keeping, and then left, leaving the doors open. As it is, McGarry will be about as usual to-day.

THE CITY-HALL.

Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven saloon licenses have been issued up to date.

J. E. Owsley took out a permit yesterday to wall de a three-tory whick factory, building at No

J. E. Owsley took out a permit yesterday to nild a three-story-brick factory-building at No 12 West Madison street. Not a small-pox case was reported at the Health ffice yesterday, and but two cases of scariet-ever, one at No. 454 South Union street, and the ther at No. 120 South Lincoln street.

other at No. 120 South Lincoln stated yesterday that City-Engineer Chesbrough stated yesterday that the work of strengthening the Water-Works crib was progressing satisfactorily, and he expected to have that institution rendered proof against wind, wave, and ice in a short time.

B'NAI B'RITH.
District Grand Lodge No. 6, L. O. B. B., began
ts second day's session yesterday morning, Presilent Ullman in the chair. Nearly all the delegates were present.

Mr. Adelph Moses submitted a communication in reference to the Sinking Fund arising from the survius of the Endowment Fund. The Endowment Commission want this fund placed in the hands of the Grand Lodge, but Mr. Moses suggested that it be placed in the hands of the individual lodges. The document was referred to the Endowment Committee.

ment Committee.

Mr. Philip Stein, from the Committee on the State of the Order, made the following report and recommendations: That no elected officer be on any of the standing committees of the Grand Lodge; adopted. -That no member hold two offices at the same time; adopted. That the Standing Committee include the Court of Appeals; adopted. That biennial sessions of the Grand Lodge be not the same time. at biennial sessions of the Grand Lodge be not at adopted. That a member living in one dis-terest to the control of the control of the con-siderable discussion the matter was referred to arriet No. 2. That the District Court of Appeals is constitutional. This part of the report pro-ced a warm debate, which ended in the adoption

of the section.

At the afternoon session the consideration of the report was resumed, and the following recommendations were adopted: That' thirty days be allowed to frame an appeal to the Constitutional Convention; that, in case the appellant or appelled dies previous to a decision, the endowment shall

proposition was debated two hours and a nd them rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 32. odge then adjourned until this morning.

The lodge then adjourned until this morning.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

The new Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Home head its first quagrarily meeting last evening in the parlors of the institution. There were present Dr. N. S. Davis, President; Henry C. Morey, Secretary; Judge Booth, C. H. Case, Thomas Wilce, C. G. Hayman, S. H. McCrea, C. N. Holden, W. B. Batcham, W. Wagen, Dr. Samuel Willard, Dr. C. W. Earle, Dr. T. D. Fitch, Dr. D. A. Colton, and Mrs. W. Warren, and Mrs. S. A. Colton. Supt. Wilkin presented his quarterly report, the figures of which were incorporated in the late annual report already published in The Thisune. The excess of expenses over receipts was \$771.10.

The report was adopted.

The Superintendent stated for the information of the Directors that the amount paid during the year 1877 for provisions, help, fuel. gas, drugs, and water rent was \$11,886. The actual cost of each inmate per week is \$5.70, not including the Superintendent's family and help nor wear and tear of furniture and bedding.

Mr. Batcham moved the adoption of a resolution requiring the Treasurer to give a bond of \$10,000, as required by the by-laws. The motion was adopted, and also one making it necessary for the Executive Committee to examine the bond and approve it.

Judga Booth and Messre. Case and Davis and ning.

Judge,Booth and Messrz. Case and Davis and the Secretary were appointed a special committee to examine the constitution and by-laws of the Association, and recommend such changes as they

the Association.

It was decided to hold a special meeting two weeks from isse evening to receive the report of the Special Committee on Changes in the Constitution and By-Laws, and consider the same.

The election of officers of the Board for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President. N. S. Davis; Vice-Presidents, C. J. Hull, A. G. Warner, C. G. Hayman; Secretary, H. C. Morey; Treasurer, Thomas Wilce; Executive Committee, N. S. Davis, H. C. Morey, W. Warren, W. B. Batebam, C. H. Case.

bam, C. H. Case.

The Board then adjourned.

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DRESSER VS. DRESSER.

CONFESSIONS, MUTUAL PRIENDS, ETC. A divorce case, with all the peraphernalia of confessions, mutual friends, intercepted letters, and marital unfaithfulness, according to the forms laid down in Tilton vs. Beecher, has been going on before Judge Moore for the last four days, and, of course, has attracted a goodly attendance in point of numbers, but villainous in point of clothes and offers.

of numbers, but villainous in point of clothes and odors.

Years ago the defendant, Parker Dresser, was one of the best authorities here on real estate and locating lands. Some fifteen or sixteen years ago he married his present wife, Columbia N., who now seeks to get a divorce from him on the ground of cruelty. She was the daughter of a clergyman, had taught school for some time, and was an accomplished and redned woman. They lived together for several years, during which time five children were born to them. As he claims, their first quarrel was on the subject of the size of their family, and somehow, at this time, he admitted having been too intimate with a lady friend of hers. She left him then, but after consultation with Dr. L. D. Boone, a mutual friend and the Moulton of the case, she went back again on account of her children.

But she seemed to feet that perhaps she had been too lenient, and consulted a second mutual friend. Prof. McChesney, then Professor here in the University of Chicago. Their old friendship was revived, letters passed between them, she writing some of them under the name of "Adams." until finally Dresser found one she had partially written to McChesney. With a revelver in one hand, and clutching her throat with the other, he compelled her to disclose the name of the person to whom it was written. She did so, and promised to have nothing mote to do with McChesney, except to write one letter warning him to keep away, and telling him their gorrespondence had been discovered. She subse-

quently got hold of this unfinished letter and destroyed it, but he, by threats, compelled her to make a substantial copy of it, and of other letters to McChenney, so as to have her confessions of her indiscretion in his possession. In this letter some admissions were made tending to show that an affection existed between them, but not any criminal intimacy, and Dresser never has caisimed that his wife was ever guilty of this. Nothwithstanding all this, McChenney afterward went to Dresser's house, where he was cordinally received at the point of a revolvet, and a sharp altercation ensued. He, however, was allowed to get away, and then and there ended his acquaintance with the Dressers.

On the 4th of July, 1872. Mrs. Dresser went to Indians on a visit, and while she was gone the servant grif discowfred that Dresser had been having a defacto wife in Mrs. Dresser's absence. She taxed him with it, and he explained that a lady had called in the evening and he had invited her to see the fireworks from his windows. The children also were witnesses of this findir, and at her return Mrs. Dresser, in the trial of the divorce case, testified that her hasband was accustomed to read the copies of her letters to McChenney to his children in her presence, and insultingly tell them that they were written by their mother. She on one occasion attempted to get hold of the letters, but he knocked her senseless when she approached him. At another time, she says, when he undertook to punish one of the children for a saucy remark, she started to interfere, but he knocked her down, She fainted at the same time, and he, after throwing water in her face, stood and laughed at her. When Dr. Boone was called in sir years ago as referee and mutual friend, the correspondence between kirs. D. and McChesney was placed in his hands, but he still advised them to live together. She agreed, with the understanding that they should have separate rooms, and also mristing to some other terms, none of which were observed by her husband. In Februar las

and testined against him with much apparent outerness.

The arguments were concluded yesterday noon, and the case taken under advisement. The Judge said he was not quite decided as to whether a case of cruelty had been made out by the evidence. Though he had the utmost loathing for a man who attempted to destroy the happiness of a family, yet he thought Dresser, who had been proved unfaithful to his marriage duties, should have very great leniency to his wife, and should be very backward to charge her with a similar crime. A decision will probably be given in a day or two.

THE CHICAGO LIFE.

of the defunct Chicago Life-Insurance Company is likely to be pretty well exposed by the present Grand Jury. Mr. William F. Tucker was interviewed at length on the subject Saturday, but that gentieman was ignorant of how the affairs of the Company were really carried on by Mr. C. W. Clapp, its former Secretary, who is now rusticating in some foreign land, out of the jurisdiction of the courts. For years Mr. Tucker allowed Clapp to cook up statements, and, from what the reporter has been able to learn, Barry and Clapp ran the machine, though there was not a dollar's worth of the stock of the Company in Barry's name. The partnership that existed between Barry and Clapp was a confidential one, known only to themselves. Mr. Tucker, as before stated, never mistrusted Clapp. The 10 per cent dividends rolled in regularly, and, about Christmas time, the Insurance Departments of Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, and this State sent in the blanks that were to be filled in for the annual reports. The Company only did business in the eight Western States mentioned. When the blanks came in Mr. Tucker would append his signature to the sheets, allowing Mr. Clapp to fill them in with such figures as he thought necessary. No dream of suspicion entered Mr. Tucker's mind of anything that could possibly be wrong in this, for he had an idea that the Secretary was always telling him the truth in regard to the Company's condition, and he never inquired further. After Clapp had filled in the reports to suit himself, he generally is reported to have acknowledged them before Hoyne, the United States Commissioner. The Insurance Departments of other States demand that the report be swort to before a United States Commissioner, but in Illinois it is optional, a Notary Public answering the purpose as well. The report alluded to in Sunday's Thisture, of 1875, was signed in blank by Mr. Tucker. He did not appear before Phil Hoyne, so it was stated, but Clapp attended wholly to the swearing process. THE TRUE INWARDNESS of the defunct Chicago Life-Insurance Company is remeitems was ignorant of how the affairs of the Company were really carried on by Mr. C. W. Clapp, its former Secretary, who is now read-cating in some foreign, land, out of the jurisdiction of the courts. For vears Mr. Tucker allowed Clapp to cook up statements, and, from what the reportee has been able to learn, Barry and Clapp ran the machine, though there was not a collar-synthem than the county of t

was transferred to the National, upon which all premiums have been fully paid, the Company making the difference in commissions. These transferred policies nearly all have a surrender value, and are better than the Chicago Life's.

The Receiver hopes to pay from 25 to 40 per cent, but when the first dividend will be declared is yet one of the unsolved problems. Had there been assets left sufficient to reinsure the risks the policy-holders might have fared better, but for this purpose the amount was short at least from 60 to 75 per cent.

PHIL HOYNE.

A TRIZUNE reporter called upon Phil Hoyne yesterday afternoon to see what he knew in regard to the acknowledsmeat of the statements.

Said the reporter:

"Did the Chicago Life-Insurance Company have its reports acknowledged before you?"

"I don't remember now, but I think they did."

"Did Mr. Tacker come with Mr. Clapp?"

did."
Did Mr. Tucker come with Mr. Clapp?"
No. I think not: at least for the past two years. I don't know whether Clapp had all the reports acknowledged before me or not. Some of the States require that the acknowledgment shall be made before a United States Commissioner, but in this "Wasn't it necessary for Mr. Tucker to swear to "Wasn't it nacessary for Mr. Tucker to swear to the reports?"
"I think so, but not necessarily before me."
That was all Phil lloyne could say on the subject. He did not recollect what business he had done with the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, as, in a general way, he did a great deal of acknowledg-ing for insurance companies.

GIRLS WANTED.

RECRUITING FOR A VARIETY SHOW.

If the statements made to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE are true, there are persons in this city engaged in a most despicable and heinous traffic.
The information given shows that poor young
girls, most of them not over 17 years of age and
some of them not over 13, are hired by certain
men in Chicago for the ostensible purpose of dancing in a variety theatre in Texas, but in
reality to enter upon a life of shame. Advertisements have, appeared in the daily papers requesting good-looking young women
who desire situations on the stage to apply to a
place mentioned, where they would meet a man
who would give all the necessary information, and
an engarement, if the applicant desired one, would
be effected through a dramatic agency. The
manager agreed to pay the applicant's fare to the
town in Texas and the manificent salary of 36 a
week, the fare, however, to be taken out of her
wages as soon as she earned it. It
is also said that the person engaged
was required to have a good wardrobe, and
strict instructions were left here with a man to see
that no girls were sent unless they had a plenty of
stage customes. On their arrival in Texas their
boggage would be taken in charge by the manager,
and held until the railroad fare was settled and
they filled the requirements of the engagement
laid down by the manager. One special requirement was that the girls should enter what is
known in low variety-shows as the "wineroom," and, in fact, lead the life
of degraded women. The informant stated
that two women were taken out of houses of illrepute in this city and sent to Texas to mingle and
associate with respectable young girls whose
poverly had caused them to seek support by joining the ballet company at the variety show.

With a view to learning domething regarding the
statements made shove, the reporter obtained an
interview with an applicant, a comely and respectable young girl of 17 years. She answered
the advertisement, and found the person to whom
it was necessary to apply RECRUITING POR A VARIETY SHOW.

THE TAILORS. NOT MUCH OF A STRIKE.

If the wholesale clothing men of this city are not somewhat mistaken, the strike of tailors in this city a failure. A Thusuwa reporter went to fifteen firms yesterday, and was told by every one of them that they had had no trouble, that work was being given out as name, and the tailors were

very glad to get it. The dealers laughed at the ides of a strike, and said that, even if the men attempted it, they couldn't stick together, since there is so much competition among them. The increase demanded is from 25 to 40 per cent, and the merchants say they will give it if the tailors can get their fellows down East to induce their employers to raise the scale there. Otherwise they will make no concession, as, even at present prices, they have to sell close in order to keep buyers from going to New York. It is said, however, that between 200 and 300 tailors quit work yesterday moraling,—that is, did not apply at the stores for the goods they usually take out to make up,—and that the firms for whom they work—are Leopold, Kuh & Co., H. A. Kohn & Bros., Charles P. Kellogg & Co., Simon, Meyer, Strauss & Co., cach.

Nearly all of the firms in the city have their spring stocks made up, and they say it is a matter of indifference whether there is a strike or not. They would make money by it. A few of the houses, however, are a little short of coats, etc., and, if the tailors quit and hold out, they might be put out a little, but would have no difficulty in filling orders from the stocks of their neighbors. It seems that last week, probably in anticipation of trouble, the tailors took out more goods to make up than usual; and many of them have now in hand work enough to keep them busy for four or five weeks. These men were prompted to this course by the knowledge that the strikers would allow them to finish the work in their shops; and, further, by the fact that a strike, if there is one, would not last more than a month. It is said that one of the men who has been trying to induce his fellows to strike took 800 coats from one house Saturday—sufficient to keep his shop going for three or four weeks. There are really more workmen than there is work, and, if the stories told about those who were instrumental in getting up the strike be true, they have abundance of work for themselves.

committing an abortion in connection with Dr. O'Farrell, of Indiana,—the indictment against whom was nol proc'd,—surrendered himself yesterday and gave bond in the sum of \$2,500. His Dr. Spray, of the Insane Asylum, has invited on examination into the character of the material with which he has been surrounded as assistants, and says that if he cannot be master of the situation he will be nothing. There is no fight between him and Peters, it appears.

The Grand Jury yesterday intended to have taken up the investigation into the Chicago Life-Insurance Company case, the Eager-Stein case, and other matters, but owing to the absence of witnesses nothing was done. Investigation is expected to be the order of business to day. Commissioner Fitzgerald, it is said, has a corner on sewer-building, and this is why he is so anxions to put the sewers into the Court-House at once. He forgets, in his enthusiasm, that the county has no money to build sewers or do anything else, a fact which he will realize about March 1, as he starts out peddling a county order for his quarter's per diem.

CRIMINAL.

The case of William Price, arrested for countereiting, came up again before Commissioner Hoyne esterday, but was immediately adjourned until o-morrow at 2 p. m., owing to the prior engageents of the attorneys on both sides.

The trial of Miss McKee did not commence yesterday morning as was expected, the morning session of the Criminal Court being taken up with motions, and State's Attorney Mills not desiring to begin until he had a clear field. The case willopen this morning, and will occupy the remainder of the week.

of the week.

Paul Wunschmann, a collection-agent who was secused of libel by a lawyer named G. W. Plumer, whose notes were advertised for public auction at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, took a change of venue yesterday from Justice Poliak to Justice Meech, and will have a hearing Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Priday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Pete and Billy O'Brien, two of the O'Briens who keep a saloon near No. 5 Calhoun place, were yesterday before Justice Pollak, and held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500 each for malicious mischief in breaking down the door of a gambling-hell at the above number, and placed under bonds of \$250 each to keep the peace with Kirk Gunn and his gang, whose lives they had threatened. his gang, whose lives they had threatened.

Minor arrests: John Harris, larceny of a pocketbook containing \$5 from Miss Fannie Coursen;
Patrick McDonald, larceny of a cheese in a box
marked in pencil, "Barth," and for which an
owner is wanted by Officer Smith; Samnel Wilson
and Charles Green, larceny of several articles from
a laundry near the corner of Clark and Harrison
streets: Matilds Fisher, of Anderson-Gifford lawmult notoriety, brought into the Madison Street
Station in a beastly state of intoxication.

suit notoriety, brought into the Madison Street Station in a beastly state of intoxication.

Burdett E. Patten, who has figured quite conspicuously in trying to secure a divorce from his wife on the ground of her criminal intimncy with Lieut. Gerbing, of the Lake street squad, made complaint yesterday before Justice DeWolf that Ida Phillips, a woman who keeps furnished rooms at No. 442 North Clark street, was guilty of adultery and fornication with J. W. Boyington, the occupant of one of her apartments. The accused were both placed under bonds to await examination Jan. 22.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: John Williams, picking a lady's pocket, \$100 fine; John Stewart, ditto, \$50 fine; R. S. Henderson, larceny of a trunk and contents valued at \$30 from Edward Brettignan, of No. 196 West Lake street, \$400 to the Criminal Court; for me Edward Brettignan, of No. 196 wind recovered Saturday by Detectives Heinzman and Scott, \$600 till Wednesday. Justice Morrison held Lawrence Riley in \$300 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of a harness from J. A. Field; Frank Wilson, larceny of \$100 from Mrs. Gaylord, of No. 618 Wabash avenue, \$500 do.

THOROUGHBRED SWINE. Mr. Thomas C. Raymer, a ramarkably success-ful breeder of thoroughbred swine, has just issued a valuable book called the "Swine-Owners" Guide, "which should be in the hands of every breeder, as it contains more practical informat than can be found anywhere else for the price The same gentleman is also selling a sure remedy for hog cholera, which has been very successful. Mr. Raymer's address is Box 164. He has an adertisement on the fifth page.

Where is the Moral? Vallejo (Cal.) Caronicie.
On Wednesday evening as the down Napa train was flying into Yountville, a gray-haired man named Dewitt, drunk, staggered upon the track directly in front of the engine. It was too late to stop the iron monster; on it came, and the shuddering crowd expected to see him crushed under its feet. The pilot struck him, but instead of hurling him down and passing over his body, picked him up gently as an elephant would lift a child in a circus, and carried him along on its arms until it reached the station, some distance off, and then turned him out upon the platform as carefully as if he were a basket of eggs. The conductor approached him with mingled relief and wrath on his brow, as he was getting up and shaking himself in an unconcerned sort of a way, and said: "Old man, after this experience, I should think you would never touch another drop of liquor in your life." "Umph," grunted the old man, "if I hadn't been drunk, I'd be a dead man now," and he staggered off. man named Dewitt, drunk, staggered upon th

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple

THE BANKS.

Judge Otis Preparing for the Pay ment of a Dividend.

Settlement of the Bayard Claims --- The Other Banks.

THE STATE. Judge Otis, Receiver of the State Savings In stitution, yesterday submitted to Judge iams the following petition:

Tyour petitioner shows to the Court that among the assets of said institution is its equity of redemption or continement interest in 200 of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago & Pacific Hailroad Company, of \$1.00 each, and 120 of the bonds of the South Park Commissioners, of like denomination, all of which are deposited as collateral security. Thomas S. Dobbina, and guaranteed by the State Savings Institution, and now held and owned by Robert Bayard, of New York City, the particulars concerning which are set forth in a contract between the State Savings Institution and said Bayard, dated May 17, 1876.

Dobbina is wholly insolvent, and there are now large judgments standing unsatisfied against him largely in excess of the amongt of said notes. Bayard was the holder of 200 shares of the capital stock of said institution, of the par value of \$20, -000, until the 4th day of April, 1877, when the same were transferred to David D. Spancer, Payard claiming to have have held such shares on an and notes the consideration of the payard for what is known as the stock hability of all the shareholders of said institution, including Bayard, for what is known as the stock hability of all the shareholders of said institution, including Bayard, for what is known as the stock hability of all the shareholders of said institution, including Bayard, for what is known as the stock hability of all the shareholders of said institution, including Bayard, for what is known as the stock hability of all the shareholders in non-maner consents to include the collateral thereto, and said stock liability; but petitioner in no manner consents to difference between them, and between William Bayard Cutting and petitioner, including said bobbins notes with the collateral thereto, and said stock liability; but petitioner in no manner consents to a capulasees in any of block liability of Bayard.

Your petitioner further represents that seem cannot be made for the said contract with Bayard under which be said of said institution require that he

Accompanying the petition is a formidable document signed by George W. Smith for Robert Bayard. It has twenty-six large pages, and is addressed to Judge Otis.

The document sets forth that the signer pages and it is a settlement. desires to submit proposals for a settlement of all matters in controversy between Robert Bay-ard and the State Savings Institution, and also oc-tween William Bayard Cutting and the same cor-rection.

of all matters in controversy between Robert Bayard and the State Savings Institution, and also octween William Bayard Cutting and the same corporation.

The case is thus stated: In 1873 or 1874 D. D. Spencer caused to be transferred to said Cutting, without his knowledge, one share of capital stock of the State Savings. At the same time the stockholicers elected Cutting a Trustee, likewise without his knowledge or consent. As soon as Cutting was informed of the action, he repudiated it, refused to pay for the stock, and declined to act as Trustee. Afterward Cutting indoresd a certifacte for a share of stock so as to have it surrendered and cancelled. This was done for the bank's convenience, but the signer denies that Cutting was never a stockholder or a Trustee, or that he ever empowered any one to so act for him. Cutting was never a resident of Chicago, and never has been here more than three or four times in four years.

About March, 1874, D. D. Spencer called on Robert Bayard, of New York, and offered to sell him 200 shares of stock in the State Savings Institution for \$150 per share, representing that it was earning from 15 to 20 per cent per annum, and had large surplus. Bayard declined to buy, but lent Spencer \$30,000 on the pledge of the 200 shares. This transaction was ended by Spencer's transferring the stock to Bayard was nothing more than a reeditor.

The stock was transferred to Spencer April 4, 1877, the money was paid, and Bayard caused the stock to be transferred to Spencer April 4, 1877, the money was paid, and Bayard caused the stock to be transferred to Spencer April 4, 1877, the money was paid, and Bayard caused the stock to be transferred to Spencer April 4, 1877, the money was paid, and Bayard caused the stock to be transferred to Spencer April 4, 1877, the money was paid, and Bayard caused the stock to be transferred to Spencer of the State Savings show this state of things, and indicate that Bayard was nothing more than a creditor.

The following outline of settlement is proposed:

1. T

icinded.

2. That the Receiver become the owner of the bobbins notes and the 200 bonds.

3. That Bayard become the owner of the 120 knuth Park bonds.

Dobbins notes and the 200 bonds.

3. That Bayard become the owner of the 120 South Park bonds.

4. That Bayard advance to the Receiver \$60,000 to go into the assets of the institution without recourse, except as follows:

5. Bayard to retain the Dobbins notes and the 200 bonds, and control the foreclosure suit, and to have a lien on the notes for the \$90,000 advanced, add when the suits are decided to pay over whatever balance there may be, Bayard to look to said, notes, bonds, and suit only for his reimbursement. The Receiver is to have the power to take back the notes and bonds at any time by paying the \$90,000 back, with interest.

6. Bayard is to waive the guarantee in the contract, and the difference between the face and market value of the park bonds, the difference of interest, and any claims he may have for costs and expenses; he is also to pay sill costs in the foreclosure suit. Bayard also waives all claims for costs in the suit of Eames and others, and in those against him for alleged stock liability.

7. The Receiver is to furnish Bayard a release from all liability as a stockholder, and to Cutting a release from all liability as a Trustee. The Receiver is also to procure such an order from the Circuit Court as will dismiss the individual suits against Bayard, and he is also to procure the dismissal of the Eames suit.

meanist bayard, and he is also to procure the dis-missal of the Eames suit.

8. This proposal to be in effect only when it and a written agreement between Bayard and the Re-ceiver have been ratified by the Circuit Court.

The last couple of pages in the document are de-voted to moral reflections, showing that Messys. voted to most renection, showing a generous and graceful thing to the depositors in making this offer, and that they couldn't be held anyway, either as Trustee or stockholder.

offer, and that they couldn't be held anyway, either as Trustee or stockholder.

THE ORDER

made by Judge Williams was to the effect that unless valid objections are made before Thursday of this week the Receiver will be directed to enter into a contract with Bayard to effect such settlement upon such terms as he may find practicable in general conformity with the proposal. The Court further ordered that, as soon as enough funds to pay a 10 per cent dividend are; at hand, the Court should be at once notified, and, in the meantime, the depositors are notified, and, in the meantime, the depositors are notified to bring in their books to be posted up. It was also ordered that the Receiver may, in certain cases where books have been lost, pay without their production.

It was also ordered that, where creditors of the institution had brought suits in any court in order to outsin a preference, such creditors be permitted to prove their demands, and to barticipate in the cividends which may be deciared only upon the condition of their dismissing all such suits and releasing the judgments, if any have been obtained, at their own cost, within ten days after notice to them or their attorneys of the entry of this order.

THE OTHERS.

formed the reporter that he expected to have an order entered by court to-day by which the lands in Westfall's Subdivision could be conveyed to him.

The property is a mile south of the South Parks, in the Town of Broce Park, and is valued at \$100,000. Taxes amounting to \$12,000 are due upon it, and they will have to be paid by the Receiver. The land will have to be be paid by the Receiver. The land will have to be held until a favorable opportunity offers whereby it can be sold at a fair price. Mr. Westfall has acquiesced in the transfer, and the lawyers will conform to the requirements of the law, so that the property can be conveyed for the benefit of the Beehive depositors. It is difficult to tell when a day of dividend will come, certainly not until some of the real-estate assets can be disposed of to advantage. About 10 per cent could be paid the depositors if the Westfall property could be sold, but that is too far in the future for the Receiver to talk about.

AT THE YIDBLITY,
Dr. Tupper is busy looking after the securities of that concern, and will not promise any dividends before next May, and a declaration of one at that time will depend on circumstances.

Receiver Jackson, of the Third National, is busily engaged in making out the schedules preparatory to paying the 45 per cent dividend. The checks, which are made payable at the 8ub-Treasury in New York, have to be signed by the Bank Comptroller at Washington and returned here and delivered to the bank's creditors. That work will take until Monday, when Mr. Jackson hopes to make the payments. It is not likely that another dividend will be paid before spring. The Merchants' Loon & Trust Company have leased the office of the Third National from May J, and if they desire it before that time it is quite likely that Receiver Jackson will look for other quarters.

Receiver Horton has been empowered to ex-

THE COUNCIL.

Lighting Street-Lamps-Regulating Lumber

evening, Ald. Cook in the chair. The absentee were Thompson (Third), Kerber, Lawler, Mc Nurney.

Ald. White moved to reconsider the vote by which was passed the ordinance for the paving of Sangamon street from Randolph street to Fulton street. The property-owners, he said, were no

The motion was agreed to, and the ordinance placed on file.

ADVERTISING.

A communication was received from the Department of Finance, submitting the following bids for city advertising: Beening Journal, 50 cents a square, first insertion, 50; second, 37½ cents; Post, 22 and 20 cents; New Freie-Presse, first insertion, 25 cents; New Freie-Presse, first insertion, 25 cents; New Freie-Presse, first insertion, 25 cents; New Freie-Presse, cents; Post, 22 and 20 cents; Neue Free-Fresse, first insertion, 25 cents; Stadat-Zeitung, 24 cents. Journal, 1,000 ems, first insertion, \$2.50; second, \$2: Post, \$1.24 and \$1.12: Freis-Fresse, first insertion, \$1.80; Stadat-Zeitung, \$1.75; Inter-Ocean, 12½ cents a line; Times, 25 cents a

The were referred to the Committee on Printing.
Ald. Waldo presented a petition from propertyowners, asking that the paving of Chicago avenue, from Milwaukee avenue to the bridge, be deferred until the horse-car tracks are laid, and the riaduct built over Halsted street.

on motion of Ald. Cullerton, the vote by which the ordinance was passed was reconsidered, and the ordinance and petition were referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.
An ordinance, received from the Department of
Public Works, for paving Halsted street fron Clyurn avenue to the North Branch, was passed. LIGHTING GAS-LAMPS.

LIGHTING GAS-LAMPS.

The special order—the report of the Committee on Gas recommending that a contract be made with the gas companies to light, extinguish, clean, etc., the street-lamps at one cent per lamp per etc., the street-lamps as the day—was taken up.
At a previous meeting the report had been amended by striking out one cent and inserting amended by striking out one cent and inserting amended by striking out one cent and inserting a report be The Chair said it was too late to reconsider, a

regular meeting having passed since the vote was taken. Ald. Throop's motion was also out of Ald. Gilbert moved to concur in the report as amended.

Aid. Callerton moved to amend by making the price 9% mills.

Aid. McAuley said the companies would be satisfied with 9 mills.

Ald. McAuley said the companies would be satisfied with 9 mills.

Ald. Culierton withdrew has amendment.

Ald. Rawleigh remarked that they would do the work for nothins. Bids had been advertised for, and parties sent them in. A. G. Luil was the lowest. Why was not the contract given to him? People wouldn't bid on city work if responsible men were to be ignored.

Ald. Thomson (Thirteenth) moved to reconsider the vote by which the Council refused to substitute the name of Luil for the gas companies.

Ald. McAuley said, while ignoring the lowest responsible bidder was a bad precedent, he felt that the interests of the city would oe served by having the gas companies do the work.

The motion to reconsider was lost, —yeas, 13; nays, 18, —as follows:

Yeas—Ballard. Cay, Gilbert, Sommer, Tully, Tarnow, Rawleigl. Thompson, (Thirteenth), Baumgarten, Sweeney, Jansens, Kr. (Thirteenth), Baumgarten, Sweeney, Jansens, Kr. (Beidler, Witte, Throop, Cook, Seaton, Wheeler, Kyan, Waldo, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Schweigthal—18.

The ordinance, as amended, was passed, —yeas 21; nays, 10.—as follows:

Yeas—McAuley, Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Gil-

Ald. Islands tion to concur.

The motion was not agreed to,—yeas, 13; nays, 18,—as follows:

The motion was not agreed to, —yeas, 13; nays, 18,—as follows:

Yeas—McAuley, Rosenberg, Cary, Gilbert, Sommer, Tully, Lodding, Tarnow, Van Osdel, Beidler, White, Baumgarten, Linsenbarth—13.

Nays—Pearsons, Balkard, Cullerton, Oliver, Throop, Cook, Raweigh, Seaton, wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Kyan, Waido, Niesen, Schweisthal, Sweeney, Janssens, Kirk, Daly—18.

Ald. Gilbert said, before action was taken, it would be better to ask the Law Department to give a full and explicit statement of the law upon the subject. He moved that the case be referred to that Department for an opinion.

Ald. White believed the only way out of the diffecilty was to call another election. He made a piese for his friend Hildreth, saying that the report was "doctored" in order to shut him out and let in Riordan.

The time having arrived for taking up the second special order,—the report of the Committee on special order,—the report of the Committee or Fire and Water regarding lumber yards,—this sub-ject was dropped and the other considered. The orginance recommende

The ordinance recommended for adoption was as follows:

SEC. 1. That no lumber-yard shall be kept, and no lumber-pile shall be erected to a height exceeding six feet, in any part of the City of Chicago, unless a license therefor be first had and obtained under the hand of the Mayor and seal of the city. Any violation of this section of this ordinance shall subject to the offender to a penalty of \$10 for every such offense, and a like sum for every week such violation shall continue after such offender is notified to remove the same.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation desiring to keep a lumber-yard in the City of Chicago shall make a written application to the Asyor, describing the ground if the Mayor shall be satisfied that the ordinance is fully compiled with, said applicant upon the payment of \$2 shall receive a license to use and occupy such premises for the period of one year, for the pur,ose of a lumber-yard provided, if the bremises so described shall be any point north of Eighteenth street, and west to the Illinois Central Railroad track, and west of a line extended from the northern terminus of said track to the castern terminus of soid track to the castern terminus of soid track to the castern terminus of soid track to the castern terminus of soil and track and furnish such other informations of a lumber-yard for at least one year next preceding such application, and furnish such other informations of a lumber and furnish such other informations of a lumber ward for a least one year next preceding such application, and furnish such other informations of a lumber of the period of the purious of the purious of the period of the period of the purious of the period of the purious of the period of the purious of the period of the

any time thereafter.

Ald. Kirk moved that the ordinance be passed.
Ald. Waido was opposed to it. He believed it would drive the lumber interest from the city. The object was to get all the yards south of Eighteenth street.

Ald. Callerton moved that the ordinance be referred to the Aldermen who are specially interested in lumber,—Ballard, Waldo, White, Beidler, and Thereaftherested in lumber,—Ballard, Waldo, White, Beidler, ed in lumber, —Bailard, Waldo, White, Beildier, and Throop.

Ald. Bailard was also opposed to the ordinance.
He couldn't see the object of it.
The motion of Ald. Cullerton was agreed to.
Ald. McAuley offered a resolution directing the

Law Department to report what sum of money might be lawfully appropriated for the current and special expenses of the city for 1878. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The same Alderman submitted a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel. to take an appeal from the decision of Judge McAllister in regard to the fruit ordinance.

Aid. Rawleigh thought a committee of the Council and the commission merchants could get together and fix up a proper ordinance.

Aid. Thompson (Thirteenth) said the dealers were anxious for a conference. The present ordinance dad an injustice to them.

Ald. Cary remarked that they would never know what the powers of the Council were until the Supreme Court passed on the questions that came up. If they acquiesced in the decisions of the lower Courts, they wouldn't make much progress in that direction. He doubted if an ordinance could be passed that no one would object to.

Aid. Stewart believed that the City Attorney ought to be allowed to do as he saw fit in the matter.

On motion of Ald. Sweeney, the resolution was

ter.
On motion of Ald. Sweeney, the resolution was laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS.

Ald. Pearsons presented a resolution, which had been handed him by some one he did not name, requesting the County Board to consolidate or abolish the three Town Boards, the territory embraced within the city to be organized into a single town. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

town. It was referred to the committee varieties, Ald. Cary submitted an order directing the Finance Committee to report what price had been paid for lighting and cleaning the atreet lamps since May, 1877, and to whom and under what authority it was paid.

Ald. Thompson (Thirteenth) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Police to inquire into the facts and ascertain if it is customary with officials and subordinates in charge of police stations to extort from prisoners unreasonable sums for the privilege of having their friends informed of their arrest, and, if so, that the Superintendent of Police be instructed to prohibit the practice at once.

t was referred to the Committee. It was referred to the Committee.

A communication was received from the Mayor returning without his approval the ordinance requiring bonds to be furnished by contractors for street pavements. He did not think it judicious to limit the Department of Public Works in accepting surelies on such bonds to such as hold unincumbered real estate.

The vote by which the ordinance was passed was reconsidered, and the ordinance referred to the Judiciary Committee. reconsidered, and the ordinance reference to Judiciary Committee.

Aid. Thompson offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to meet with a committee appointed by the merchants of South Water street and draft an ordinance to govern the fruit trade and size of packages to be sold in this market. It was referred to the Committee.

An ordinance making the pound limits coextensive with the limits of the North Division, presented by Aid. Janssens, was passed.

The Council then adjourned.

ST. PAUL.

Intersection of Two Land-Grabs—Protests of Rejected Bidders—The Old Sore Open Between Minnespolis and St. Paul.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
St. Paul., Minn., Jan. 21.—The Northern Pa-

citic Railroad Company has commenced an action at Les Pendes against the St. Paul Pacific Company, disputing the latter's right to lands recently certified to it by the Governor on account of the completion of its road from Glyndon to Crookston. The two companies' grants of twenty sections to the mile cross each other. The St. Paul Pacific claims title from being the first to "locate," and the Northern Pacific from being the first to build and operate a road. The mount involved is 500,000 acres.

The Yellowstone Transportation Company

The Yellowstone Transportation Company protests against the award by Col. Tompkins of army transportation on the Missouri to Coulson, of Yankton. The protest is based on a theory that the bulk of transportation will be for 300 to 800 miles, on which this Company bid the lowest, instead of less than 300 and over 800 miles, for which Coulson bid the lowest. The Yellowstone Company had the contract last year. They disclaim any reflection upon Tompkins other than that his computations were based on an erroneous theory.

Tompkins other than that his computations were based on an erroneous theory.

St. Paul and Minneapolis public-spirited men are at loggerheads over the statistics of business reported from each city to the State Commissioner of Statistics. St. Paul reports three tabulated statements,—two of sales, wholesale ond retail, and one of manufactures; the latter of course, including houses which also appear in the sales tables, St. Paul being largely ahead in the number of retail and wholesale houses and aggregate amount of sales, and nearly equal to Minneapolis in manufactures. The Minneapolis Board of Trade has asked the Commissioner to leave either St. Paul or Minneapolis out of his report to quiet things. The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce to-day instructed its Committee to carefully review their report to the Commissioner, and append an explanatory note.

BIRTHS.

st., a son.

E.F Marshall (Mich.) and Greenville (Ill.) papers DEATHS.

JAYNE-Jan. 20, at Springdeld, Ill., Mrs. Siby ayne, widow of Gershom Jayne, aged 70 years. DE LOYNES—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 21, Mrs. Mary A., wife of George De Loynes, and mother of Mrs. Al-ert T. Emery, of this city. bert T. Emery, of this city,
McCONVILLE-Monday, Jan. 21, Mr. Hugh McConville, of 1960 Butterfield-st., aged 46 years.
Ville, of 1960 Butterfield-st., aged 46 years.

Remains will be taken by carriages to Calvary on Generic Properties of the Late of the Calvary on Heading and Calvary on Heading Calvary on the Calvary of Heading Calvary on the Calvary of Heading Calvary of

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING IN Lower Farwell Hall at 7:30 this evening will be led by W. O. Lattimore, assisted by William H. Murray and others.

THE WOMAN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSION UNION

Will have a social meeting at the Second Baptist
Church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Tea will be served
at 8:30 in the evening to all friends. THE REV. DR. THOMAS LECTURES THIS vening in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of washington and Sangamon-sta. Subject: "Social Forces," Admission, 25 centr. Forces, "Admission, 25 centr.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMY of Sciences will be held this evening at 8 o'clock precisely. The usual reports will be presented, with annual address of the President, E. W. Blatchford, Esq., and officers will be elected for the ensuing year. THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF THE STATE of Illinois, 273 Thirtieth-st., Chicago, between Wabash and Michigan-ava. The woman's free dispensary connected with this institution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to 1 o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of diseases of women.

AUCTION SALES. By C. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

AUCTION BALE BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS. Tuesday Forenoon, Jan. 22, '78.

Dry Goods, Woolens, and Clothing, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, and Ribbons, Hosiery, Cardigan Jackets, and Notions. Our OPENING Auction Sale of above-name WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1878,

AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP. C. E. RADDIN & CO. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS, TUESDAY, JAN. 22, 9:30 A. M. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctione BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION, Wednesday, Jan. 23, '78, 9:30 a. m.

One more chance to buy a few desirable goods for winter wear, including large lines of Rubbers, Sucker Boots, in Men's Boys, and Youths', and a very desirable line of fresh goods for spring wear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., 84 and 88 Randolph-st.

At our next regular sale on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at half-past 9 o'clock a. m., we shall sell the unredeemed goods from the PHILADELPHIA LOAN OFFICE,

Consisting of Clothing, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistols, etc. Also, one large Pire-Proof Safe, weight 3, 500 pounds. Large stock of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, etc. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. ENTIRE STOCK Kip and split Boots, Buffalo and Beaver Goods, Rubbers, &c., must be closed out at Auction, TURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock. No reserve.

Original and Standard Manufact

OFFICE AND FACTORY: Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st. 11 BABBITT'S BEST SOAP

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**BABBITT'S** SOAP POWDER

From this Powder a beautiful and serviceshie white soft Sonp, of any desired strength, can be mids a ten minutes without the use of grease or potash. In package sent free on receipt of 25 cents.

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER BABBITT'S

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR

SALERATUS.

Warranted free from all impurities. The housevin can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt

BABBITT'S

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of gold for every ounce of impurities found is any of these preparations.

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For Sale by all Dealers,

University Medicines ARE RELIABLE REMEDIES,

Of a high Scientific Character, designed for the cure of all diseases; prepared strictly according to the laws of Medical Chemistry. Thousands of Physicians and Patients are sands of Physicians and Patients are using them with unparalleled success. Office and Principal Depot, No. 8 University Place, New York City. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, General Agents, 92 & 94 Lakest., Chicago.

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CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward it 25. 40, 90c per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-

TUESDAY'S SALE.

Jan. 22, at 9:30 a. m., at our stores, 78 and 80 RAS-DOLPH-ST., New and Second-hand

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, eral Household Goods, Merchandise, &c., &c., &c., &t., ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. The Leopold Dore Collection

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED

212 Wabash-av., Will be sold at AUCTION,

Without Limit or Reserve,

COMMENCING TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 7:30 o'clock,

And continuing following WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Evenings at same hour-ELISON, POMEROY & CO... WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. BANKRUPT SALE.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, STORE FIXTURES, HORSE, WAGON, &c. AT 487 SOUTH CANAL-ST. ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 a. m. Entire and Groceries, etc., of Z. ZUCKERMAN. By order of Lander, Jenkina, Esq., Assignee in Bankrapicy.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneen. Butters & Co.'s Regular Trade Sale,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, WOOL ENS, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc., THURSDAY JAN. 24, AT 9:30 CCLOCK A MA At their salesroom, 174 East Randolph-BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE Household Furniture and General Merchandise,

SATURDAY. JAN. 26, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M. At their salesrooms, 174 East Randol hed. By HENRY & HATCH, Nos. 36 and 60 Lake-st. REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES
Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock.
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's hereby given that the State, County, City and South Park, for the and delinquent City Taxes for the years 18' for the Town of South now due and payable No. 78 Fifth av. MARK KI Jan. 22, 1878.

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